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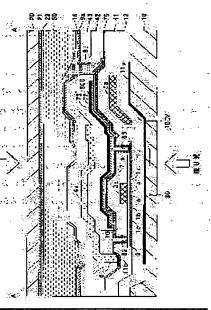
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(54) ELECTROOPTICAL DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce display defects caused by orientation defects or the like of liquid crystal to display a bright picture of high grade with respect to an electrooptical device like a liquid crystal device.

SOLUTION: In the electrooptical device, a pixel electrode (9a), a TFT (30) connected to the electrode (9a), a data line (6a) connected to the TFT and and to the capacitance line (300) which is formed on the data line with an inter-layer circumstance insulating film (42) between them by lamination and includes a main line particular extended in a direction crossing the data line when viewed in a plane are ended to the electrode rises into trapezoids in an area along scanning lines corresponding devices to existence of scanning lines and the capacitance line. Pixel electrodes adjacent to each other in the data line direction are formed up to the upper faces of areas rising into trapezoids.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Two or more pixel electrodes which it came to pinch electrooptic material between the 1st and 2nd substrates of a pair, and were arranged in the shape of a matrix on said 1st substrate. The thin film transistor connected to this pixel electrode, and the scanning line which is connected to this thin film transistor and extended in the 1st direction. It has the electric conduction film which a laminating is carried out to this scanning line, and is extended in said 1st direction. On said 2nd substrate, have the counterelectrode which counters said pixel electrode, and the substrate front face of said pixel electrode in said 1st substrate In the field which met said scanning line corresponding to existence of said scanning line and said electric conduction film, it is rising to the abbreviation trapezoid in the cross section perpendicular to said 1st direction. The pixel electrode which adjoins in the 2nd direction which a crosses in said 1st direction each other is an electro-optic device characterized by being formed until it are results on the top face of the field which rose to said abbreviation trapezoid in said substrate front face is an electro-optic device according to claim 1 characterized by

[Glaim 2] Said substrate front face is an electro-optic device according to claim: Incharacterized by an according to claim: Incharacterized by an according to claim: Incharacterized by an according to consisting of a front face of ********************* by which the laminating discourried out to said section film top list around those.

said electric conduction film top list around those.

[Claim 3] The thickness of said interlayer insulation film is an electro-roptic device according to claim 2 at the observation of said scanning line and said the said electric conduction film.

[Claim 4] Said electric conduction film is an electro-optic device given in any literm of claims 1-3 control characterized by carrying out the laminating through other ******** to said scanning line.

[Claim 5] Said electric conduction film is an electro-optic device given in any 1-term of claims 1-4 which the laminating is carried out on said scanning line, and are characterized by the thing of said thin film transistor a channel field is included [a thing] for a wrap top light-shielding film from the upper part at least.

[Claim 6] Said top light-shielding film is an electro-optic device according to claim 5 characterized by width of face being wider than other electric conduction film containing said the scanning line by which the laminating was carried out caudad in said cross section.

[Claim 7] Said electric conduction film is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-6 characterized by including the capacity line containing the fixed potential side capacity electrode of the storage capacitance added to said pixel electrode.

[Claim 8] Said electric conduction film is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-7 characterized by including the middle conductive layer containing the pixel potential side capacity electrode of the storage capacitance added to said pixel electrode.

[Claim 9] Said electric conduction film is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-8 characterized by including the middle conductive layer which carries out trunk connection of said pixel electrode and said thin film transistor.

[Claim 10] Said electric conduction film is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-9 which the laminating is carried out to said thin film transistor bottom, and are characterized by said

 thing. including a channel field for a wrap bottom light-shielding film from a lower part at least]. [Claim 11] The tilt angle of both the oblique sides of said abbreviation trapezoid is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-10 which carry out equality, are and are characterized by things. [Claim 12] The tilt angle of both the oblique sides of said abbreviation trapezoid is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-10 characterized by being smaller than the tilt angle of the near oblique side which the tilt angle of the near oblique side which rubbing processing of as opposed to the orientation film on said pixel electrode in difference grinds, and serves as lowering grinds, and serves as raising.

[Claim 13] Whenever [average tilt-angle / which equalized the irregularity of the oblique side of said abbreviation trapezoid of the side which the rubbing processing to the orientation film on said pixel electrode grinds, and serves as raising] is an electro-optic device given in any 1 term of claims 1-12 characterized by being 80 or less degrees.

[Claim 14] The include angle of the oblique side of said abbreviation trapezoid and the base of said abbreviation trapezoid to make is an electro-optic device according to claim 13 characterized by being 90 or less degrees.

[Claim 15] Said scanning line and said electric conduction film are an electro-optic device given in any 1. term of claims 1-14 characterized by the width of face in said cross section being different from each other. other THE DESIGN DOLL TOLLS, IN COLUMN SERVICE

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention belongs to the technical field of electro-optic devices, such as liquid crystal equipment of the active-matrix drive method which equipped each pixel with the thin film transistor (TFT (Thin Film Transistor) is called suitably below) for pixel switching.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In this kind of electro-optic device, the pixel electrode is arranged in the shape of a matrix on the substrate (a TFT array substrate is called suitably below), and while various wiring, such as the scanning line connected to various electronic devices, such as TFT for pixel switching and storage capacitance, or this among the substrates of a pair, the data line, and a capacity line, was formed drives each pixel electrode by TFT. And electrooptic material, such as liquid crystal pinched between each pixel electrode and the counterelectrode prepared in the substrate (an opposite substrate is called suitably below) of another side, has that common which is driven by electric field

 perpendicular to the substrate side impressed between two electrodes (that is, an array condition changes).

[0003] Here for degradation prevention of the liquid crystal by impression of direct current voltage etc., and the flicker prevention in a display image The scanning-line reversal drive method which reverses the electrical potential difference impressed to liquid crystal etc. per pixel group which met the scanning line for every field of a picture signal, and every frame (in namely, Rhine unit horizontally located in a line), The data-line reversal drive method which reverses the electrical potential difference impressed to liquid crystal etc. per pixel group which met the data line for every field and every frame (in namely, Rhine unit perpendicularly located in a line), the dot reversal drive method which reverses the electrical potential difference impressed to liquid crystal etc. in a list dot unit namely, — in every direction — by each pixel for every field and every frame is developed.

[0004] However, if a scanning-line reversal drive method is used, since each potential polarity of the pixel electrode which adjoins in the direction of the data line each other (to namely, length) impressed at the time is reverse, between these both edges, horizontal electric field will generate it. And this horizontal electric field cause the malfunction of electrooptic material, such as poor orientation of liquid crystal, in the electro-optic device it is assumed to be to drive by vertical electric field perpendicular to a substrate side. Moreover, if a data-line reversal drive method is used, since each potential polarity of the pixel electrode which adjoins in the direction of the scanning-line each other. (by mamely, width) the direction of the scanning-line each other. (by mamely, width) the direction of the scanning-line each other. (by mamely, width) the direction of the scanning-line each other. (by mamely, width) the direction in the direction of electrooptic material, such as poor orientation of liquid crystal; is caused to the edges in this case. Furthermore, if a dot reversal drive method is used, since each potential polarity of the pixel electrode which adjoins in the direction of the data line and the scanning line each other (namely, example) in all directions) impressed at the time is reverse, between these both edges, horizontal electric field will reverse generate it. Therefore, the malfunction of electrooptic material, such as poor orientation of liquid crystal; as a caused also in this case.

[0005] And in the generating field of such horizontal electric field. Since the orientation condition of such horizontal electric field, there is aftenuble; that appoor display is the malfunction by horizontal electric field) a such as an optical the malfunction by horizontal electric field) a such as an optical the malfunction, is caused.

[0006] For this reason, conventionally, reversal drive control is comparatively easy, and the scanning line reversal drive method with which the field which the primary poor display by the above-mentioned horizontal electric field produces is comparatively small with the method, and ends is made advantageous, and is mainly adopted. And this is made not to look a wrap light-shielding film in fact by preparing on a substrate about the primary malfunction part by the horizontal electric field generated by this method.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, if according to research of invention-in-this-application persons rubbing processing is performed to the orientation film prepared on a pixel electrode in order to control the array condition of electrooptic material, such as an orientation condition of liquid crystal It has become clear that it may become in general contrary to the case where inclination inclinations (namely, inclination of whenever [tilt-angle], and inclination bearing), such as liquid crystal by horizontal electric field, and inclination inclinations, such as liquid crystal by rubbing processing, are in agreement in general near the edge of a pixel electrode, according to the relation between the direction of horizontal electric field and the direction of rubbing processing. And the inside of the edge of the pixel electrode of the pair which is in the generating field of horizontal electric field especially, Near the edge of the near pixel electrode with which inclination inclinations, such as liquid crystal by horizontal electric field, and inclination inclinations, such as liquid crystal by rubbing processing, become in general reverse on the lower stream of a river of rubbing processing In somewhere between parts, such as liquid crystal as which the array condition is dominantly specified by parts, such as liquid crystal as which the array

condition is dominantly specified with the orientation film, and horizontal electric field, surface of discontinuity will be generated in liquid crystal etc. In the surface of discontinuity generated in the downstream of such rubbing processing, there is a trouble that a poor display (henceforth the secondary poor display or "secondary" malfunction by horizontal electric field), such as an optical omission, is caused.

[0008] Especially the horizontal electric field itself produce the above-mentioned surface of discontinuity to a potential polarity arising as with a peak of the mid gear of the reverse pixel interelectrode gap which adjoins each other as with a peak of one on the pixel electrode estranged from the pixel interelectrode center of a gap to the downstream of rubbing processing of locations. Therefore, there is a trouble that secondary display poor field by the horizontal electric field which originated the pixel interelectrode gap in the above-mentioned surface of discontinuity by that of a wrap by the light-shielding film cannot be covered, like the former.

[0009] Conversely, if it is going to cover by the light-shielding film to secondary display poor field by the horizontal electric field resulting from surface of discontinuity in addition to primary display poor part by horizontal electric field, the non-opening field of each pixel will increase to an opening field, and the numerical aperture of each pixel will fall. Consequently, meeting the fundamental request in the technical field concerned of making a display image bright has the trouble of becoming difficult fundamentally.

[001.0] This invention is made in view of the above-mentioned trouble, and the poor display resulting we take a from the malfunction of electrooptic material, such as poor orientation of liquid crystal, is reduced; and the poor display as bright high-definition as a limage. The trouble of the electro-optic device which can display as bright high-definition as image.

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[Means for Solving the Problem] Two or more pixel electrodes which it came to pinch electrooptic passes as material between the 1st and 2nd substrates of a pair, and were arranged in the shape of a matrix on standard said 1st substrate in order that the electro-optic device of this invention might solve the above the short mentioned technical problems The thin film transistor connected to this pixel electrode; and the scanning a passe conduction film which adaminating is carried out to this scanning line and side extended in said 1st substrate. In the field which met said scanning line and said electric conduction film, it is rising to the substrate above to said scanning line and said electric conduction. The pixel electrode which adjoins in the 2nd direction which crosses in said 1st direction each other is formed until it results on the top face of the field which rose to said abbreviation trapezoid from the field which is not rising to said abbreviation trapezoid in said substrate front face.

electrode in the 1st substrate is rising to the abbreviation trapezoid in the band-like field divided or it continued along with the scanning line. And the pixel electrode which adjoins in the 2nd direction each other is formed until it results on the top face of the field which rose to the abbreviation trapezoid. That is, the edge of the pixel electrode which adjoins in the 2nd direction each other is located on the top face of the field which rose to the abbreviation trapezoid, respectively. Therefore, in near the edge of the pixel electrode which adjoins in the 2nd direction each other, vertical electric field can be locally strengthened by narrowing the distance of a pixel electrode and a counterelectrode according to the height of an abbreviation trapezoid. For this reason, even if it drives by the scanning-line reversal drive method, the bad influence by the horizontal electric field generated between the edges of the pixel electrode which adjoins in these 2nd direction each other can be reduced. Therefore, the malfunction secondary [primary] by the horizontal electric field mentioned above can be reduced fundamentally. [0013] And with the near oblique side of an abbreviation trapezoid which grinds to the orientation film on a pixel electrode, and serves as raising, since the inclination inclination of the electrooptic material by

rubbing processing and the inclination inclination of the electrooptic material by horizontal electric field are in agreement in general, the surface of discontinuity between the electrooptic material with which the inclination inclinations like the above-mentioned differ is not produced. That is, the secondary malfunction by the horizontal electric field in the surface of discontinuity like the above-mentioned is not produced.

[0014] And with the near oblique side of an abbreviation trapezoid which serves as grinding lowering especially in this case, since the inclination inclination of the electrooptic material by rubbing processing and the inclination inclination of the electrooptic material by horizontal electric field are reverse, the surface of discontinuity of the electrooptic material like the above-mentioned is produced. That is, some secondary malfunctions by the horizontal electric field in the surface of discontinuity like the abovementioned are produced. However, since the edge of the pixel electrode in a descending slope side is arranged on the top face of an abbreviation trapezoid, the surface of discontinuity concerned will be located in the band-like plane region which rose to the abbreviation trapezoid. That is, it becomes possible to make the plane region which the primary malfunction by the horizontal electric field in the generating field of horizontal electric field and the secondary malfunction by the horizontal electric field in surface of discontinuity generate overlap or approach. In other words, it becomes possible to store that the part which the malfunction in such electrooptic material generates in the band-like plane region mwhich rose to the abbreviation trapezoid along with the scanning-linear ose to the contract of the contract of each of → [0015] Therefore; if the band–like plane region which rose to the abbreviation trapezoid along with the consists scanning line is hidden; by the light, shielding film, the before-it-happens, prevention of a poor display; at the light, the such as an optical omission, arising by the malfunction secondary [sprimary,] by horizontal electric field secondary can be carried out. The part which these malfunctions generate like the former is separated, in order to the session carry out before-it-happens prevention of the poor display by these temporarily, if the invention in this coverapplication hides the malfunction part of electrooptic material in narrow by the light, shielding film as a second compared with the icaseswhere it is necessary to hide by the light thielding film were those or all this is the cases where it is necessary to hide by the light thielding film were those or all the icases where it is necessary to hide by the light the ligh ം നാട്ട sufficients and the ropening fields of seach pixel can be extended. വാഗ്യിലിലെ അവ അംഗ്യാലിയാട്ട് അവരാ വരുവേശിക്കാ z rown s[0016] Theraboverresultathérpooradisplayeresulting from the malfunction of electrooptic material as wich as mesow ாள் மூகுpoor orientation; of diquidzorystal@isgreducedgandra bright high=definition:image@anabe.displayed.assaedugadgatha ∵[0017] Said substrate:front:face consists:rof:a:/front:face of *********by which:the laminating is::ex abs table ccarried out to said scanning line and said electric conduction film top list around those in the ≀mode of alter the te of our consensus and consensus of this invention: The beautiful and the

[0018] According to this mode, the layer insulation of the pixel electrode can be carried out with an electric interlayer insulation film from what is located in the bottom among that scanning line by which the laminating was carried out caudad, and the electric conduction film. And an interlayer insulation film can heap up to an abbreviation trapezoid along with the scanning line according to existence of the scanning line by which the laminating was carried out caudad, and the electric conduction film. Since the laminating of the interlayer insulation film is carried out also around the scanning line and the electric conduction film, the oblique side of an abbreviation trapezoid begins to incline gently in a lower limit here, respectively. For this reason, while being able to perform rubbing good near the lower limit of an oblique side, it can prevent the part from which the inclination inclination of electrooptic material changes to discontinuity steeply near the lower limit of an oblique side occurring. Finally the poor display by the malfunction of electrooptic material can be reduced these results.

[0019] Although it is in the bottom of said scanning line and said electric conduction film, the thickness of said interlayer insulation film may consist of especially this mode so that more thickly than thickness. [0020] Thus, if constituted, as compared with the case where an interlayer insulation film is thinner than a thing with the bottom of the scanning line and the electric conduction film, it can do [beginning (that is, the oblique side of an abbreviation trapezoid being near / the / a lower limit, and a base and the include angle to make becoming smaller) to incline more nearly gently in the lower limit of the oblique side of an abbreviation trapezoid] like.

[0024] In other modes of this invention, the laminating of said electric conduction film is carried out through other ******* to said scanning line.

[0022] Thus, if constituted, since the layer insulation of the electric conduction film can be carried out from the scanning line, it also becomes possible to give various different functions from the scanning line to the electric conduction film.

[0023] In other modes of this invention, the laminating of said electric conduction film is carried out on said scanning line, and even if there are few said thin film transistors, it includes a channel field for a wrap top light-shielding film from the upper part.

[0024] According to this mode, the electric conduction film functions a channel field as there being few thin film transistors besides the function which heaps up a substrate front face to an abbreviation trapezoid also as a wrap top light-shielding film from the upper part. Therefore, it can prevent effectively that optical leakage current occurs because light carries out incidence to the channel field of a thin film transistor, and the property of a thin film transistor changes by the top light-shielding film concerned. Therefore, while being able to shade a thin film transistor, the configuration which heaps up a substrate front face to an abbreviation trapezoid is realizable, attaining simplification of a laminated structure and a manufacture process.

িত্য কৰা [0025] In this mode, said top light—shielding film may consist of other electric conduction film containing ভাৰত সংক্ষা said-that-scanning-line by:which-the-laminating was:carried out caudadeso;that-widthsoft-face:may.be;লক্ষাৰ আ নিক্ষাৰ wide in said cross-section:লক্ষাক্ষাক্ষাক্ষাক্ষাৰ বিশেষ্টি বিশেষ ক্ষেত্ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ

[0026] Thus, if constituted, a topylight—shielding:film can cover other electric conduction film containing to the scanning line from the upper part, and can cover the channel field of a thin film transistor certainly on the conduction of the wide width of face of the topylight—shielding film which is in coincidence at the cover of the conduction on the front face of a substrate strike stocan cover on the front face of a substrate strike stocan cover on the conduction trapezoid in the upper-part.

கூடு நட்டு[0027] In other modes of this invention, said electric conduction film/contains the capacity line மண்கள் என்ற நட்டு containing the fixed potential sides capacity electrode of the storage capacitance added to is aid pixel packy கிக கூடு நடி electrode : நடைக்கு கூடு மன் கிண்கணையின் கணேக்கள் கூடி மான்கள் என்ற மேன்றி முன் கிகைசமாயில் மிக்க

The configuration of a laminated structure and a manufacture process are substituted to the substitute of the substitute of the electric conduction of the function which heaps up a substrate front face to a process an abbreviation trapezoid. Therefore while being able to give storage capacitance to a pixel electrode process the configuration which heaps up a substrate front face to an abbreviation trapezoid is realizable.

[0029] In other modes of this invention, said electric conduction film contains the middle conductive and a selectric conduction film contains the middle conductive and a selectrode layer containing the pixel potential side capacity electrode of the storage capacitance added to said a selectrode.

[0030] According to this mode, the electric conduction film functions also as a pixel potential side. Capacity electrode of storage capacitance besides the function which heaps up a substrate front face to an abbreviation trapezoid. Therefore, while being able to give storage capacitance to a pixel electrode, the configuration which heaps up a substrate front face to an abbreviation trapezoid is realizable, attaining simplification of a laminated structure and a manufacture process.

[0031] In other modes of this invention, said electric conduction film contains the middle conductive layer which carries out trunk connection of said pixel electrode and said thin film transistor.

[0032] According to this mode, the electric conduction film functions also as a middle conductive layer which carries out trunk connection of an others and pixel electrode and a thin film transistor. [function / which heaps up a substrate front face to an abbreviation trapezoid] Therefore, the distance between layers between a pixel electrode and a thin film transistor can connect using the 2 contact holes (or more than it) of a minor diameter comparatively, avoiding the technical difficulty which connects between both through one contact hole, also when comparatively long [various electric conduction film and an insulator layer intervene in between, and]. Therefore, while trunk connection is possible in a thin

film transistor and a pixel electrode, the configuration which heaps up a substrate front face to an abbreviation trapezoid is realizable, attaining simplification of a laminated structure and a manufacture process.

[0033] in other modes of this invention, the laminating of said electric conduction film is carried out to said thin film transistor bottom — having — **** — said — a channel field is included for a wrap bottom light-shielding film from a lower part at least.

[0034] According to this mode, the electric conduction film functions a channel field as there being few thin film transistors besides the function which heaps up a substrate front face to an abbreviation trapezoid also as a wrap bottom light-shielding film from a lower part. Therefore, it can prevent effectively that optical leakage current occurs because light carries out incidence to the channel field of a thin film transistor, and the property of a thin film transistor changes by the bottom light-shielding film concerned. Protection from light to return light, such as light which carries out outgoing radiation from other electro-optic devices in the case of the projector equipment of the double plate type which used the rear-face reflected light and two or more electro-optic devices of the 1st substrate at the time of using powerful incident light like a projector application especially as a light valve, and runs through synthetic optical system, can be performed effectively. Therefore, while being able to shade a thin film transistor, the configuration which heaps up a substrate front face to an abbreviation trapezoid is realizable, attaining simplification of a laminated structure and a manufacture processing the substrate of this realizable.

[0035] the tilt angle of both the oblique sides of said abbreviation trapezoid in other modes of this realizable invention — a phase— it is equalized to extrade which additions in the 2nd direction accepts other can be a substrated which additions in the 2nd direction accepts other can be a substrated which additions in the 2nd direction accepts other can be a substrated which additions in the 2nd direction accepts other can be a substrated which additions in the 2nd direction accepts other can be a substrated which additions in the 2nd direction accepts the can be a substrated as a substrate front face to an abbreviation trapezoid in other modes of this can be a substrated as a substrate front face to an abbreviation trapezoid in other modes of this can be a substr

control [0036]. Thus, if constituted, the pixel electrode which adjoins in the 2nd direction each other can be consisted to the symmetry at the both sides of an abbreviation trapezoid, and it will become possible to see consistent of a consistent will become possible to see consistent of the symmetry at the both sides to randably and it will become possible to see consistent will be a consistent will be come possible to see consistent will be come possible to see a consistent will be a c

[0038] According to this mode; even if a tilt angle is large, the surface of discontinuity between the electrooptic material with which the inclination inclinations like the above-mentioned differ is not hand, in the descending slope which rubbing processing grinds and serves as raising. On the other hand, in the descending slope which rubbing processing grinds and serves as lowering, if a tilt angle is large, since the inclination inclination like the above-mentioned is reverse, the surface of discontinuity between the electrooptic material with which the inclination inclinations like the above-mentioned differ is produced. And the surface of discontinuity which starts, so that the tilt angle of this descending slope is large is produced notably. However, the poor display generated as a whole can be reduced because get down and the tilt angle of an oblique side goes up by this mode, and a tilt angle makes loose the inclination of a side sensitive to a poor display since it is smaller than the tilt angle of an oblique side. Especially the thing for which that a tilt angle is loose in this way makes the inclination of an effective side looser is very advantageous if heaping up to an abbreviation trapezoid within the limited width of face with the formation of a detailed pitch of each pixel takes an example by the need or the present condition desired.

[0039] In other modes of this invention, whenever [average tilt-angle / which equalized the irregularity of the oblique side of said abbreviation trapezoid of the side which the rubbing processing to the orientation film on said pixel electrode grinds, and serves as raising] is 80 or less degrees.
[0040] Since the tilt angle which equalized the irregularity of the oblique side of an abbreviation trapezoid is smaller than 80 degrees, it becomes possible to perform rubbing processing used as grinding raising good, and the inclination of the electrooptic material in the going-up slant face concerned can be

controlled by the going-up slant face which according to this mode rubbing processing grinds and serves as raising good.

[0041] The include angle of the oblique side of said abbreviation trapezoid and the base of said abbreviation trapezoid to make may consist of this mode so that it may be 90 or less degrees.
[0042] Thus, if constituted, since the include angle of the oblique side of an abbreviation trapezoid and the base of an abbreviation trapezoid to make is 90 or less degrees, it becomes possible to perform rubbing processing used as grinding raising, and the inclination of the electrooptic material in the going—up slant face concerned can be controlled by the going—up slant face which rubbing processing grinds and serves as raising.

[0043] In other modes of this invention, width of face [in / in said scanning line and said electric conduction film / said cross section] is different from each other.

[0044] According to this mode, the scanning line and the electric conduction film which heap up a substrate front face to an abbreviation trapezoid are that in which the width of face in a cross section is different from each other (that is, the scanning line is broader or the electric conduction film is broader), and the inclination of the oblique side of an abbreviation trapezoid cambe made loose according to a difference of the width of face between both namely, — temporary — both width of face — a phase — or [that only both sum total thickness will go up at once if it is made equal] — or since the oblique constituted the contrary, this voice — or [going up both sum total thickness by longer horizontal distance, if the according to good while constituted, the tilt angle of the oblique side concerned cannot but become large constituted to go down is constituted, the tilt angle of the oblique side concerned cannot be simply made smalls are to go down is constituted, the tilt angle of the oblique side concerned cambe simply made smalls are to go down is constituted, the tilt angle of the oblique side concerned cambe simply made smalls are to go down invention.

energy [0046] According to this mode, the electro-optic device of a transparency mold or a transflective and comparency mold can be built using the pixel electrode which consists to factor transparent electrode μΟπ the σε είνει στο σε με electro-optic device of a reflective mold can be built using the pixelt electrode which consists to face σε είνει στο σε το σε το προτείο που σε είνει είνει σε είνει σε είνει είνει

rean resis[0047].Such an operation randoother gains rofethis invention are made colean from the reestalt rofether വള്ള മാരാ വരു ്നാട്ടെ coperation explained belown രണ്ടായുടെ അത്രാത്താന് വരുന്നു അത്രയുടെ ത്രായുടെ അത്രയുടെ വരുന്നു. വരുന്നു വ നാട്ടാ സ്വാസ് (0048] അത്രയുടെ അത്രയുടെ പ്രത്യാത്തിലെ പ്രത്യാത്തിലെ അത്രയുടെ അത്രയുടെ അത്രയുടെ വരുന്നു. വരുന്നു

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the operation gestalt of this invention is explained based on a second rawing. The following operation gestalten apply the electro-optic device of this invention to liquid and our property of the electro-optic device of this invention to liquid and our property of the electro-optic device of this invention to liquid and our property of the electro-optic device of this invention to liquid and our property of the electro-optic device of this invention to liquid and our property of the electro-optic device of this invention is explained based on a second control of the electro-optic device of this invention is explained based on a second control of this invention is explained based on a second control of this invention is explained based on a second control of this invention is explained based on a second control of this invention is explained based on a second control of this invention is explained based on a second control of this invention is explained by the electro-optic device of this invention is explained by the electro-optic device of this invention is explained by the electro-optic device of this invention is explained by the electro-optic device of this invention is explained by the electro-optic device of this invention is explained by the electro-optic device of this invention is explained by the electro-optic device of this invention is explained by the electro-optic device of the el

[0049] (The 1st operation gestalt) The fundamental configuration of the electro-optic device in the 1st operation gestalt of this invention is first explained with reference to drawing 3 from drawing 1. Drawing 1 is equal circuits, such as various components in two or more pixels formed in the shape of [which constitutes the image display field of an electro-optic device] a matrix, and wiring. Drawing 2 R> 2 is a top view of two or more pixel groups where the TFT array substrate with which the data line, the scanning line, a pixel electrode, etc. were formed adjoins each other. Drawing 3 is the A-A' sectional view of drawing 2. In addition, in order to make each class and each part material into the magnitude of extent which can be recognized on a drawing, scales are made to have differed for each class or every each part material in drawing 3.

[0050] In drawing 1, TFT30 for carrying out switching control of pixel electrode 9a and the pixel electrode 9a concerned, respectively is formed in two or more pixels formed in the shape of [which constitutes the image display field of the electro-optic device in this operation gestalt] a matrix, and data-line 6a to which a picture signal is supplied is electrically connected to the source concerned of TFT30. The picture signals S1, S2, --, Sn written in data-line 6a may be supplied to line sequential, and you may make it supply them to this order for every group to two or more data-line 6a which adjoin each other. Moreover, scanning-line 3a is electrically connected to the gate of TFT30, and it consists of

predetermined timing so that the scan signals G1, G2, --, Gm may be impressed to scanning-line 3a in pulse line sequential at this order. It connects with the drain of TFT30 electrically, and pixel electrode 9a writes in the picture signals S1, S2, --, Sn supplied from data-line 6a in TFT30 which is a switching element when only a fixed period closes the switch to predetermined timing. Fixed period maintenance of the picture signals S1, S2, --, Sn of the predetermined level written in the liquid crystal as an example of electrooptic material through pixel electrode 9a is carried out between the counterelectrodes (it mentions later) formed in the opposite substrate (it mentions later). When the orientation and order of molecular association change with the voltage levels impressed, liquid crystal modulates light and enables a gradation display. The transmission to incident light decreases according to the electrical potential difference impressed in the unit of each pixel when it was in no MARI White mode, if it is in NOMA reeve rack mode, the transmission to incident light will be increased according to the electrical potential difference impressed in the unit of each pixel, and light with the contrast according to a picture signal will carry out outgoing radiation from an electro-optic device as a whole. Here, in order to prevent the held picture signal leaking, storage capacitance 70 is added to the liquid. crystal capacity and juxtaposition which are formed between pixel electrode 9a and a counterelectrode. [0051] In drawing 2 , on the TFT array substrate of an electro-optic device, two or more transparent pixel electrode 9a (the profile is shown by dotted line section 9a') is prepared in the shape of a matrix, we have and data-line 6a and scanning-line 3a are prepared respectively: along the boundary of pixel electrode 9a 1.464.43 in every directional process which consequences are the process of the companies of the constraint of

[0052] Moreover scanning—line 3a is-arranged so that channel field 1a' shown in the slash field of a Figure 10 of a Nakamigi riser among semi—conductor layer 1 a may be countered; and scanning line 3a suffunctions as a semi-conductor layer 1 a may be countered; and scanning line 3a suffunctions as a semi-conductor layer 1 a may be countered; and scanning line 3a suffunctions as a semi-conductor layer 1 a may be countered; and scanning line 3a suffunctions as a semi-conductor layer 1 a may be countered; and spice a significant layer 1 a may be countered; and spice a significant layer 1 a may be countered; and scanning line 3a was carried out as a gate electrode is formed in the crossing parts of scanning line 3a may be countered; and data line 6a at channel field 1a's respectively.

as an example of a built in light shielding film has the multilayer structure to which the laminating of the minute as an example of a built in light shielding film has the multilayer structure to which the laminating of the minute as an example of a built in light shielding film has the multilayer structure to which the laminating of the minute as an example of a built in light shielding film has the multilayer structure to which the laminating of the minute as a light shift of the consists of conductive polish reconfilm etc., and the 2nd film 73 which sconsists of conductive polish reconfilm etc., and the 2nd film 73 which sconsists of conductive polish reconfilm etc., and the 2nd film 73 has a minute function as a protection—from—light layer which shades TET30 from incident light in a TET\$ [besides the function as the capacity electrode of storage capacitance 70] 30 top: Moreover, the 1st film 72 has a function as a light absorption layer arranged between the 2nd film 73 as a protection—from—light layer besides the function as the capacity line 300 or a fixed potential side capacity electrode of storage capacity line 300, junction layer 71a by which opposite arrangement is carried out through a dielectric film 75 has a function as a light absorption layer arranged between the 2nd film 73 as a protection—from—light layer besides the function as a pixel potential side capacity electrode of storage capacitance 70, and TET30, and and has further the function which carries out trunk connection of pixel electrode 9a and the high concentration drain field 1e of TET30.

[0054] With this operation gestalt, storage capacitance 70 is formed by carrying out opposite arrangement of junction layer 71a as a pixel potential side capacity electrode connected to high concentration drain field 1e (and pixel electrode 9a) of TFT30, and a part of capacity line 300 as a fixed potential side capacity electrode through a dielectric film 75.

[0055] The capacity line 300 was seen superficially and the part which laps with TFT30 from this main track part has projected it under <u>drawing 2</u> Nakagami including the main track part extended in the shape of a stripe along with scanning-line 3a. And TFT30 on the TFT array substrate 10 is arranged to the field to which data-line 6a extended to the lengthwise direction in <u>drawing 2</u>, respectively and the capacity line 300 extended in the longitudinal direction in <u>drawing 2</u>, respectively cross. And by data-line 6a and the capacity line 300 which carry out a phase crossover in this way, it sees superficially, the

grid-like protection-from-light layer is constituted, and the opening field which is each pixel is specified. [0056] On the other hand, bottom light-shielding film 11a is prepared in the TFT30 bottom on the TFT array substrate 10 in the shape of a grid.

[0057] The 2nd film 73 and bottom light-shielding film 11a which constitute an example of these protection-from-light layers consist of the metal simple substance containing at least one of refractory metals, such as Ti (titanium), Cr (chromium), W (tungsten), Ta (tantalum), Mo (molybdenum), and Pb (lead), an alloy, metal silicide, a polysilicon side, a thing that carried out the laminating of these, respectively. Moreover, an example slack capacity line 300 of the built-in light-shielding film which comes to contain such 2nd film 73 has multilayer structure, since the 1st film 72 is conductive polish recon film, it is not necessary to form from a conductive ingredient about the 2nd film 73 to apply but, and if not only the 1st film 72 but the 2nd film 73 is formed from the electric conduction film, it can carry out [low ****]-izing of the capacity line 300 more.

[0058] Moreover, in <u>drawing 3</u>, the dielectric film 75 arranged between junction layer 71a as a capacity electrode and the capacity line 300 consists of silicon oxide film, such as comparatively thin HTO film of about 5–200nm of thickness, and LTO film, or a silicon nitride film. As long as membranous dependability is fully acquired from a viewpoint which increases storage capacitance 70, a dielectric film 75 is so good that it is thin.

capacity line 300 consists of polish recon film of about 150nm of thickness. Moreover, the 2nd film 73 and a which it not only functions as a protection-from light-layer, but constitutes a part of other capacity reconstitutes a part of other capacity reconstitution of a dielectric reco

[0060] As shown in drawing 2 and drawing 3, data-line 6a is connected to junction layer 71b for trunk connected to junction layer 71b is further connected to 1d of high and junction layer 71b is further connected to 1d of high and junction concentration source fields electrically through the contact hole 82 among semi-conductor layer 1a which consists of polish recon film.

[0061] With this operation gestalt, although contact holes 81 and 82 are punctured by different flat-surface location, they may be punctured by the same flat-surface location. In addition, coincidence formation of the junction layer 71b is carried out from the same film as junction layer 71a with many functions mentioned above.

[0062] Moreover, it is installed in the perimeter from the image display field where pixel electrode 9a has been arranged, it connects with the constant source of potential electrically, and let the capacity line 300 be fixed potential. The constant source of potential of a positive supply or a negative supply supplied to the data-line drive circuit (it mentions later) which controls the sampling circuit which supplies the scanning-line drive circuit (it mentions later) and picture signal for supplying the scan signal for driving TFT30 to scanning-line 3a as a starting constant source of potential to data-line 6a is sufficient, and the constant potential supplied to the counterelectrode 21 of the opposite substrate 20 is also available. Furthermore, in order to avoid that the potential fluctuation does a bad influence to TFT30 also about bottom light-shielding film 11a, it is good to install in the perimeter from an image display field, and to connect with the constant source of potential like the capacity line 300.

[0063] Pixel electrode 9a is electrically connected to high concentration drain field 1e among semi-

condactor layer 1a through contact holes 83 and 85 by relaying junction layer 71a. Thus, if the junction layers 71a and 71b are used as a junction layer, even if the distance between layers is long to about 2000nm, between both is comparatively connectable good in two or more in-series contact holes of a minor diameter, avoiding the technical difficulty which connects between both in one contact hole, it becomes possible [raising a pixel numerical aperture], etching at the time of contact hole puncturing runs, and it is useful also to prevention.

[0064] The electro-optic device is equipped with the transparent TFT array substrate 10 and the transparent opposite substrate 20 by which opposite arrangement is carried out at this in <u>drawing 2</u> and <u>drawing 3</u>. The TFT array substrate 10 consists of for example, a quartz substrate, a glass substrate, and a silicon substrate, and the opposite substrate 20 consists of a glass substrate or a quartz substrate.

[0065] Slot 10cv of the shape of a stripe which sees superficially and is extended along with the data line is dug in the TFT array substrate 10 (the bottom of drawing 2 Nakamigi is shown by the slash field of **). TFT30, junction layer 71b, etc. which were formed along with data-line 6a and data-line 6a are embedded in this slot 10cv. Thereby, the level difference between the field where wiring, a component, etc. exist in the band-like plane region perpendicularly extended along with data-line 6a, and the field not existing is eased, and a poor image, such as poor orientation of the liquid crystal which finally originated in the level difference; can be reduced. On the other hand, in the band-like plane region are horizontally extended along with scanning-line 3a; when two or more electric conduction film, such as the upper part of scanning-line 3a and scanning-line 3a or light shielding film: 11a by which the substrate laminating was carried out caudad, the capacity line: 300, and junction layer 71a; exists, the substrate effectiveness by such a configuration and this is behind explained in full detail with reference to drawing 4 to from drawin

property [0066] As shown in drawing 3 apixeliselectrode 9asis prepared in the TF/Fsarray substrate (10 and the constraint of property or property of the prope

is formed, and the orientation film 22 with which predetermined orientation processing of rubbing conductive film, such as for example, ITO film. Moreover, the orientation film 22 consists of organic film, such as polyimide film.

[0068] You may make it prepare the light-shielding film of the shape of the shape of a grid, and a stripe in the opposite substrate 20. It can prevent more certainly that the incident light from the opposite substrate 20 side invades into channel field 1a', low concentration source field 1b, and low concentration drain field 1c by the light-shielding film on the opposite substrate 20 concerned with the capacity line 300 and data-line 6a which constitute a protection-from-light layer from taking such a configuration like the above-mentioned furthermore, the field where incident light is irradiated to the light-shielding film on such an opposite substrate 20 at least — high — it serves to prevent the temperature rise of an electro-optic device by forming by the film [****]. In addition, in this way, the light-shielding film on the opposite substrate 20 is formed so that it may be located inside the protection-from-light layer which sees superficially preferably and consists of a capacity line 300 and data-line 6a. Thereby, the effectiveness of such protection from light and temperature rise prevention is acquired by the light-shielding film on the opposite substrate 20, without lowering the numerical aperture of each pixel.

[0069] Thus, between the TFT array substrates 10 and the opposite substrates 20 which have been arranged so that pixel electrode 9a and the counterelectrode 21 which were constituted may meet, the liquid crystal which is an example of electrooptic material is enclosed with the space surrounded by the

below-mentioned sealant, and the liquid crystal layer 50 is formed. The liquid crystal layer 50 takes a predetermined orientation condition with the orientation film 16 and 22 in the condition that the electric field from pixel electrode 9a are not impressed. The liquid crystal layer 50 consists of liquid crystal which mixed the pneumatic liquid crystal of a kind or some kinds. It is the adhesives which consist of a photo-setting resin or thermosetting resin in order that a sealant may stick the TFT array substrate 10 and the opposite substrate 20 around those, and gap material, such as glass fiber for making distance between both substrates into a predetermined value or a glass bead, is mixed.

[0070] Furthermore, the substrate insulator layer 12 is formed in the bottom of TFT30 for pixel switching. The substrate insulator layer 12 has the function to prevent degradation of the property of

switching. The substrate insulator layer 12 has the function to prevent degradation of the property of TFT30 for pixel switching with the dry area at the time of polish of the front face of the TFT array substrate 10, the dirt which remains after washing, by being formed all over the TFT array substrate 10 besides the function which carries out layer insulation of TFT30 from bottom light—shielding film 11a. [0071] In drawing 3 TFT30 for pixel switching It has LDD (Lightly Doped Drain) structure. Channel field 1a' of semi—conductor layer 1a in which a channel is formed of the electric field from scanning—line 3a and concerned scanning—line 3a, 1d list of high concentration source fields of low concentration source field 1b of the insulating thin film 2 containing the gate dielectric film with which scanning—line 3a and semi—conductor layer 1a are insulated, and semi—conductor layer 1a and low concentration drain field 1c, and semi—conductor layer 1a is equipped with high concentration drainfield. 1e and semi—contact hole 83 which are larger to the scanning—line 3a, the 1st interlayer insulation film 41 with which the contact hole 83 which are larger to the scanning—line 3a, the 1st interlayer insulation film 41 with which the contact hole 83 which are larger to the scanning—line 3a and scanning—line 3a, the 1st interlayer insulation film 41 with which the contact hole 83 which are larger to the scanning—line 3a and scanning—line 3a, the 1st interlayer insulation film 41 with which the contact hole 83 which are larger to the scanning—line 3a and scanning—line 3a, the 1st interlayer insulation film 41 with which the contact hole 83 which are larger to the scanning—line 3a.

energy leads to the contact hole 82 and high concentration drain field 1eowhich leads to 1d.of. high concentration and a source fields was punctured respectively is formed as a second as the contact of the contact o

the contact hole. Stanterlayer insulation film 42 with which the contact hole. Stand contact hole. Standard was a second which lead to the junction layers 71a and 71b; respectively were punctured respectively is formed on the standard was a standard with the second standard was a standard was a standard with the second standard was a standard was a

[0075] Data-line 6a is formed on the 2nd interlayer insulation film 42; and the 3rd interlayer insulation film 43 with which the contact hole 85 which leads to junction layer. 71a was formed is formed on these. Pixel electrode 9a is prepared in the top face of the 3rd interlayer insulation film 43 constituted in this way.

[0076] According to this operation gestalt constituted as mentioned above, if incident light tends to carry out incidence channel field 1a' of TFT30, and near the from the opposite substrate 20 side, it will shade by example slack capacity line 300 (especially the 2nd film 73) of data-line 6a and a built-in light-shielding film. On the other hand, from the TFT array substrate 10 side, if return light tends to carry out incidence channel field 1a' of TFT30, and near the It shades by bottom light-shielding film 11a (in combining two or more electro-optic devices by the projector for the color displays of a double plate type etc. through prism etc. and constituting one optical system especially), since the return light which consists of an incident light part which runs through prism etc. from other electro-optic devices is powerful, it is effective. And absorption removal of data-line 6a which consists of aluminum film of a high reflection factor, internal reflection light, multiple echo light generated when a slanting return light carries out incidence to the inside (namely, near front face facing TFT30) of the 2nd film 73 which consists of comparatively high refractory metal film of a reflection factor, etc. is carried out by the 1st film 72 as a light absorption layer, and junction layer 71a. These results, most things which the property of TFT30 deteriorates by optical leak are lost, and very high lightfastness is acquired with the electro-optic device concerned.

[0077] Although the configuration which uses the capacity line 300 containing the fixed potential lateral electrode of storage capacitance 70 as a built-in light-shielding film is adopted with the operation gestalt explained above, it is also possible to constitute the pixel potential lateral electrode of storage capacitance 70 as a built-in light-shielding film, or it is also possible to constitute the junction layer which carries out trunk connection of pixel electrode 9a and TFT30 as a built-in light-shielding film. What is necessary is just to form a pixel potential side capacity electrode or a junction layer from conductive light-shielding films, such as refractory metal film, in any case. Moreover, it is good also as a capacity line which forms both the 1st film 72 and the 2nd film 73 from polish recon, and has the function of a light absorption layer.

[0078] Next, the operation effectiveness by the configuration and this which the substrate front face of pixel electrode 9a can be heaping up from drawing 4 to the abbreviation trapezoid along with scanning—line 3a with reference to drawing 10 is explained. Drawing 4 is the B-B' sectional view of drawing 2 here. Drawing 5 is the diagrammatic top view of the pixel electrode in which the electrical-potential—difference polarity in each pixel electrode 9a in the scanning—line reversal drive method used with an operation gestalt and the field C1 which horizontal electric field produce are shown. In addition, in order to make each class and each part material into the magnitude of extent which can be recognized on a drawing, scales are made to have differed for each class or every each part material in drawing 4.

[0079] As shown in drawing 4, the substrate front face of pixel electrode 9acing the TET array substrate scanning—line 3a at the scanning—line 3a at the scanning—line 3a at the scanning—line 3a at the climax section 401 of the above of data—line 6a each other is formed until it results on top—face 401T in the climax section 401 of an abbreviation-trapezoid.

[0080] With reference to drawing 5 , the relation of the electrical potential difference polarity of pixel at the second പ്രാം relectrode.9a/andathe/generating/field/of/shorizontal/electric field/inathe/scanning/aline/reversal/drive/yea/andathe/field/of/shorizontal/electric field/inathe/scanning/aline/reversal/drive/yea/andathe/ ംഗപാം [0081]: Namely,assishownain,drawing.(5x(a),,,duringsthe-period, which displays (the, field of beyong (however, സംഗ്രമ്മേ natural number) watche or the picture signal of a frame, it is not reversed and pixels electrode 9 a drives as a second pixels electrode. the polarity of liquid crystal driver voltage shown by their or - in every pixel electrode 9a with the same was cross polarity for every line. As shown in drawing 5 (b) after that, it faces displaying the n±1st fields or the opicture signal of one frame. Whe electrical potential difference polarity of the liquid crystal driver. Acta Passage a voltage in each pixel electrode 9a is reversed, during the period which displays these in+1st fields or the picture signal of one frame, it is not reversed and pixel electrode 9a drives the polarity of liquid crystal driver voltage shown by + or - in every pixel electrode 9a with the same polarity for every line. And the condition which showed in drawing 5 (a) and drawing 5 (b) is repeated with the 1 field or the period of ... one frame, and the drive by the scanning-line reversal drive method in this operation gestalt is a particle and the performed. Consequently, according to this operation gestalt, image display by which the cross talk and the flicker were reduced can be performed, avoiding degradation of the liquid crystal by direct-currentvoltage impression. In addition, according to the scanning-line reversal drive method, compared with a data-line reversal drive method, it is advantageous at the point which does not almost have the cross talk of a lengthwise direction, and the field which horizontal electric field generate is fundamentally advantageous at few points compared with a dot reversal drive method.

[0082] By the scanning-line reversal drive method, the generating field C1 of horizontal electric field always serves as near the gap between pixel electrode 9a which adjoin a lengthwise direction (the direction of Y) so that drawing 5 (a) and drawing 5 (b) may show.

[0083] Again, if it drives by the scanning-line reversal drive method by this operation gestalt in <u>drawing 4</u>, in the generating field C1 of the horizontal electric field which met scanning-line 3a in this way, vertical electric field are locally strengthened according to height h of top-face 401T in the climax

section 401. Therefore, the bad influence by the horizontal electric field in the generating field C1 of horizontal electric field can be reduced fundamentally (that is, in the generating field C1 of the horizontal electric field concerned, the bad influence by horizontal electric field can be reduced by strengthening vertical electric field relatively to horizontal electric field).

[0084] Next, with reference to <u>drawing 10</u>, consideration is added from <u>drawing 6</u> about the orientation condition of liquid crystal molecule 50a in descending slope 401D of the climax section 401 corresponding to the near oblique side of an abbreviation trapezoid which grinds with uphill slant-face 401U of the climax section 401 corresponding to the near oblique side of an abbreviation trapezoid which grinds in the direction shown by the <u>drawing 4</u> Nakaya mark DR to the orientation film 16 at the time of performing rubbing processing, and serves as raising, and serves as lowering. <u>Drawing 6</u> to <u>drawing 10</u> shows here in [in the sense of each rod in which each liquid crystal molecule 50a is shown in the cross section corresponding to the B-B' cross section which showed the orientation condition of liquid crystal molecule 50a when rubbing processing is performed to the right from ****** to <u>drawing 4</u>] graph as well as [in the diagrammatic Fig. which is in the bottom, respectively] <u>drawing 4</u> , and the graph which is at these bottoms shows the degree (permeability) of the optical omission in each horizontal position, respectively.

operation gestalt and the edge of pixel electrode 9a is arranged on top-face 401. That the section 401s were section 401s and the edge of pixel electrode 9a is arranged on top-face 401. That the section 401s were section 401s and the edge of pixel electrode 9a is arranged on top-face 401T of the climax section 401s on the electrode 9a is arranged to the location comparatively near top-face 401T of the climax section 401s on the edge of pixel electrode 9a is arranged to the climax section 401s and descending slope 401D prespectively and the edge of pixel electrode 9a is arranged to the location condition of liquid crystal molecules 50a in case the edge of pixel electrode 9a is arranged to the location comparatively near the pars basilaris ossis occipitalise of the edge of the climax section 401 on uphill slant—face 401U of the climax section 401; and descending slope 401D prespectively are respectively.

ை நாது (0088).Drawing 9 shows:the orientation;condition of liquid crystal molecule 50a in case there is nothing கணைய er sammaboutethe climax section:401:00ed recensorments by group and appear our all contens the contens of the content of the contens of the content of the c ുടെ പടപ്പ [0089] Drawing 10shows/therorientation/condition/of diquid crystal/molecule/50a inscase/theredge/ofwww.ga.acc a large dypixelkelectrode.9a is, arranged.caudadsof the climaxosection.401 assessments of a large with object at when we can [0090] As shown in drawing 8 from drawing 6 , near the edge of uphill slant-face 401U located in the ways and a upstream of the direction of rubbing, and pixel electrode 9a, the inclination inclination of liquid crystal. molecule 50a by rubbing processing and the inclination inclination of the liquid crystal molecule by the control of horizontal electric field are in agreement in general (that is, the inclination which both inclines in a supplied to the control of the contr drawing Nakamigi side is shown). For this reason, the surface of discontinuity between liquid crystal molecule 50a from which an inclination inclination differs is not produced, on the other hand, descending slope 401D located in the downstream of the direction of rubbing, and near the edge of pixel electrode. 9a The inclination inclination of liquid crystal molecule 50a by rubbing processing, and the inclination inclination of the liquid crystal molecule by horizontal electric field It is reverse one (that is, the latter is the inclination to make a liquid crystal molecule incline on left-hand side, and the former is the inclination to make right-hand side incline), and the surface of discontinuity between liquid crystal molecule 50a from which an inclination inclination differs is generated in the location P1 (refer to <u>drawing 6</u>), the location P2 (refer to <u>drawing 7</u>), and the location P3 (refer to <u>drawing 8</u>), respectively. [0091] Moreover, as shown in drawing 9, when there is no climax section 401, near the edge of pixel electrode 9a located in the upstream of the direction of rubbing, the inclination inclination of liquid crystal molecule 50a by rubbing processing and the inclination inclination of liquid crystal molecule 50a by horizontal electric field are in agreement in general. For this reason, the surface of discontinuity between liquid crystal molecule 50a from which an inclination inclination differs is not produced. On the other hand, near the edge of pixel electrode 9a located in the downstream of the direction of rubbing, since the inclination inclination of liquid crystal molecule 50a by rubbing processing and the inclination

inclination of liquid crystal molecule 50a by horizontal electric field are reverse, the surface of discontinuity between liquid crystal molecule 50a from which an inclination inclination differs has been generated in the location P4.

[0092] Furthermore, as shown in drawing 10, even if there is the climax section 401, when [that] the edge of a pixel electrode is located caudad, the inclination inclination of liquid crystal molecule 50a by rubbing processing and the inclination inclination of liquid crystal molecule 50a by horizontal electric field are in agreement near uphill slant–face 401U located in the upstream of the direction of rubbing in general. For this reason, the surface of discontinuity between liquid crystal molecule 50a from which an inclination inclination differs is not produced. On the other hand, near descending slope 401D located in the downstream of the direction of rubbing, since the inclination inclination of liquid crystal molecule 50a by rubbing processing and the inclination inclination of liquid crystal molecule 50a by horizontal electric field are reverse, the surface of discontinuity between liquid crystal molecule 50a from which an inclination inclination differs has been generated in the location P5.

[0093] As shown in drawing 10 from drawing 6, since the orientation condition of liquid crystal molecule 50a is uncontrollable by vertical electric field, in the generating field of horizontal electric field, the optical omission is caused as the primary poor display by horizontal electric field, or a malfunction. And the peak of the optical omission is located in the center of the gap between pixel electrode 9a which adjoin each other, as shown in the characteristic curve C1 (refer to drawing 6), the characteristic curve C3 (refer to drawing 8.), the characteristic curve C4 (refer to drawing 9.), and characteristic curve C5 (refer to drawing 10.) of an optical omission, and the control of the other hand, the optical omission is caused as the secondary poor display by the characteristic curve (refer to drawing 6) in the downstream, the location P2 (refer to drawing 7.), the location P3 (refer to drawing 8.), the location P4 (refer to drawing 9.), and location P5 (refer to drawing 10.) of rubbing the processing, respectively.

Execute [0094] Assespecially, this toperation gestalt showed to adrawing 6 siturises in the substrate front face of sacrawar apixel electrode 9 authors ection 40 here. Therefore, in mean the edge of pixel electrode 9 authors ection 40 here. Therefore, in mean the edge of pixel electrode 9 authors wings the ending of the solution of pixel electrode 9 and a counterelectrode 21 (refer to drawing 3.) according to height high according to height h

[0095] And although surface of discontinuity is generated in the location P1, since the edge of pixel electrode 9a in the descending slope 401D side is arranged on top-face 401U, the location P1 of the surface of discontinuity concerned will be located in the plane region of descending slope 401D. That is, it becomes possible to overlap the plane region which the primary malfunction by the horizontal electric field in the generating field of horizontal electric field, and in addition, the secondary orientation (the poor) of liquid crystal molecule 50a resulting from the irregularity of the thickness of the liquid crystal layer 50 and the secondary malfunction by the horizontal electric field in surface of discontinuity generate so that the characteristic curve C1 shown in drawing 6 may show.

[0096] Therefore, if it sees superficially, and it rises and the section 401 is hidden by the capacity line 300, light-shielding film 11a, etc., the before-it-happens prevention of a poor display, such as an optical omission, arising by the malfunction secondary [primary] by horizontal electric field can be carried out. [0097] On the other hand, if the edge of pixel electrode 9a in the descending slope 401D side is not arranged on top-face 401U as shown in drawing 7 and drawing 8, so that characteristic curves C2 (refer to drawing 7) and C3 (refer to drawing 8) may show The primary malfunction by the horizontal electric field in the generating field of horizontal electric field not only becomes large, but From the field which the primary malfunction by the horizontal electric field in the generating field of horizontal electric field produces, the location P2 (refer to drawing 7) and location P3 (refer to drawing 8) which the

secondary malfunction by the horizontal electric field in surface of discontinuity generates will separate. It will stop for this reason, being able to carry out before—it—happens prevention of an optical omission arising by the secondary malfunction by the horizontal electric field in surface of discontinuity only by coming to have a peak independently, and the secondary malfunction by the horizontal electric field in surface of discontinuity seeing superficially, rising, and hiding the section 401 by the capacity line 300, light—shielding film 11a, etc.

[0098] Furthermore, since it cannot rise and distance of pixel electrode 9a and a counterelectrode 21 (refer to drawing 3) cannot be narrowed in near the edge of pixel electrode 9a according to the height of the section 401 when pixel electrode 9a is not formed on this even if the climax section 401 is not formed or it is formed as shown in drawing 9 and drawing 10, vertical electric field cannot be strengthened locally. For this reason, as drawing 9 and drawing 10 are shown in the specially selected curves C4 and C5, the malfunction secondary [primary] by horizontal electric field will become very large. Furthermore, it will separate also from the location P4 (refer to drawing 9) and location P5 (refer to drawing 10) which the secondary malfunction by the horizontal electric field in surface of discontinuity generates greatly from the gap between pixel electrode 9a. It will stop for this reason, being able to carry out before-it-happens prevention of an optical omission arising by the secondary. malfunction by the horizontal electric field in surface of discontinuity only by seeing superficially and a surface of which is a positive state of the consecutive 40.0 in the case of drawing 40.0 in the case o ansers, between pixel electrode.9a:by the capacity line 300, light-shielding film:11a, etcade വരു വഴ വരു വഴങ്ങവേശം വ there is [0099]. Assexplained with reference to drawing 10 from drawing 6:above vaccording to this operation was a larger to a gestalt which has the **** configuration shown in drawing 4,the poor display resulting from the poor the sales ு நாகுக்கொள்ள of liquid?crystaleis:reduced,cand; finally, arbright high- definition image.can:be/displayed:கணக்காருக்கு [0100] And since scanning-line 3a is used for the capacity line 300 which serves as a top light-shielding..... film junction layer 71a, and the electric conduction film list light shielding film-1-1a Included and the colors are exclusive film for climax section 401 formation is not formed with this operation gestalt in order to heap ന്ത്യ പെട്ടായpatherolimax-section:40.1.pthe isimplification of a laminated structurezand: aamanufacture, process ican beak ആം. ad Armin [0101]:Moreover, with this operation ugestalt has shown in drawing: 40,7the capacity line 300 which is envessment as ா ஆர் அ**as**zatop light-shielding:film-is:formed-more broadly-than other electric/conduction/film.containing:the *கூடையார்*

as a top light—shielding film-is formed more broadly than other electric conduction film containing the ware as a scanning line. Sayby which the laminating was carried out caudad. For this reason, FFT30 can be a certainly covered from the upper part by the capacity line 300. Only a part with the wide width of face of the capacity line 300 which is in coincidence at the bottom can smooth beginning and the end of the capacity line inclination of uphill slant—face 401U of the climax section 401, and descending slope 401D.

[0102] furthermore — this operation gestalt — especially — the tilt angle of both the oblique sides of the climax section 401 — a phase — it is equal. For this reason, it rises, the edge of pixel electrode 9a which adjoins each other on the climax section 401 can be arranged to the symmetry at the both sides of the section 401, and it becomes possible to rise and to locate the generating peak of horizontal electric field on top—face 401T of the section 401. Therefore, a wrap light—shielding film enables the field which horizontal electric field generate to cover certainly in the climax section 401.

[0103] (The 2nd operation gestalt) Next with reference to <u>drawing 11</u>, explanation is added about the 2nd operation gestalt of the electro-optic device of this invention. In addition, since the 2nd operation gestalt was able to be enlivened to the abbreviation trapezoid along with the scanning line in the above-mentioned 1st operation gestalt, and it rises and it is related with the section, it explains only the configuration of the climax section. About other configurations, it is the same as that of the case of the 1st operation gestalt mentioned above. It is the sectional view showing the climax section of the 2nd operation gestalt in the cross section corresponding to the B-B' cross section which showed <u>drawing 11</u> (a) – <u>drawing 11</u> (c) by drawing 4, respectively here.

[0104] The 2nd operation gestalt controls the inclination of the climax section by changing the width of face of two or more electric conduction film.

[0105] Namely, as shown in <u>drawing 11</u> (a) – <u>drawing 11</u> (c), respectively, while one side consists of the scanning line, the laminating of two or more electric conduction film 501 and 502 is carried out, and, as for the climax sections 402–404, it comes to carry out the laminating of the interlayer insulation film 503 to the upper part.

[0106] And like the climax section 402 shown especially in <u>drawing 11</u> (a), even when the width of face of the electric conduction film 501 and 502 is the same, it is good.

[0107] however, the climax section 404 shown in the climax section 403 or drawing 11 (c) shown in drawing 11 (b) -- as for the width of face of the electric conduction film 501 and 502, it is [like] desirable that it is different from each other. Thus, if constituted, according to a difference of the width of face between the electric conduction film 501 and 502, the inclination of the climax section 404 or the oblique side of 405 can be made loose. For this reason, while being able to perform rubbing good near the lower limit of an oblique side, it can prevent the part from which the inclination inclination of liquid crystal changes to discontinuity steeply near the lower limit of an oblique side occurring. [0108] In addition, in this operation gestalt, if the laminating of the interlayer insulation film is carried out between the electric conduction film 501 and 502, both can be used as different wiring, an electrode, etc. [0109] (The 3rd operation gestalt) Next with reference to drawing 12, explanation is added about the 3rd operation gestalt of the electro-optic device of this invention. In addition, since the 3rd operation and account of the electro-optic device of this invention. In addition, since the 3rd operation and the electro-optic device of this invention. gestalt was able to be enlivened to the abbreviation trapezoid along with the scanning line in the above mentioned 1st operation gestalt, and it rises and it is related with the section; it explains only the care are accessed and a configuration of the∌climax section. About other configurations, it is the same as that of the case of the relative. realized stroperation gestalt mentioned above. It is the sectional view showing the climax esection of the 3rd was a sectional view showing the climax esection of the 3rd was a sectional view. tall operation gestalts in the cross-section corresponding to the B-B' cross-section which showed drawing 1.26 maps ு(a)—drawing 12%d)،by:drawing.4 ,.respectively:hereக் உருக்க காக கண்கு நெல்லுக்கு கொண்ணிய கண்ணிய கண்

by which the laminating was carried out above the scanning line in the inclination of thickness of ***********

Lower the laminating was carried out above the scanning line in the inclination of the climax section. We have a [0114] That is as who with which the climax sections 405-408 consist of the electric conduction film on the scanning line by a consist of the electric conduction film on the scanning line by a consist of the electric conduction film on the scanning line by a consist of the electric conduction film on the scanning line by a consist of the electric conduction film on the scanning line by a consist of the electric conduction film on the scanning line by a consist of the electric conduction film on the scanning line by a consist of the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed above the electric conduction film 603. The scanning line is formed a

[0113] However, as for an interlayer insulation film 602, being spread and formed around the climax section 406 is desirable like the climax section 406 shown in drawing 12 (b). Thus, if constituted, according to the thickness of an interlayer insulation film 602, the inclination of the oblique side of the climax section 406 can be made loose. For this reason, while being able to perform rubbing good near the lower limit of an oblique side, it can prevent the part from which the inclination inclination of liquid crystal changes to discontinuity steeply near the lower limit of an oblique side occurring.

[0114] Moreover, an interlayer insulation film 602 may be thinner than the thickness of the electric

[0114] Moreover, an interlayer insulation film 602 may be thinner than the thickness of the electric conduction film 603 like the climax section 407 shown in <u>drawing 12</u> (c).

[0115] However, as for an interlayer insulation film 602, what is thicker than the thickness of the electric conduction film 603 is desirable like the climax section 408 shown in <u>drawing 12</u> (d). Thus, if constituted, according to the thickness of an interlayer insulation film 602, the inclination of the oblique side of the climax section 406 can be made loose.

[0116] (The 4th operation gestalt) Next with reference to <u>drawing 13</u>, explanation is added about the 4th operation gestalt of the electro-optic device of this invention. In addition, since the 4th operation gestalt was able to be enlivened to the abbreviation trapezoid along with the scanning line in the above-mentioned 1st operation gestalt, and it rises and it is related with the section, it explains only the configuration of the climax section. About other configurations, it is the same as that of the case of the 1st operation gestalt mentioned above. It is the sectional view showing the climax section of the 4th

operation gestalt in the cross section corresponding to the B-B' cross section which showed <u>drawing 13</u> by drawing 4 here.

[0117] The 4th operation gestalt is a **** thing which rubbing grinds the tilt angle of the slant face of the climax section, grinds it a raising side, and is different from each other by the lowering side.

[0118] Namely, as shown in <u>drawing 13</u>, the laminating of two or more electric conduction film 701 and 702 with which one side consists of the scanning line is carried out, and, as for the climax section 409, it comes to carry out the laminating of the interlayer insulation film 703 to the upper part.

[0119] And by carrying out the laminating of the electric conduction film 701 and 702 with which especially magnitude differs to right—and—left asymmetry, it consists of tilt angles theta 1 of an uphill slant face so that the tilt angle theta 2 of a descending slope may become small. On an uphill slant face, even if it enlarges the tilt angle theta 1 in this way, surface of discontinuity is not produced. On the other hand, in the descending slope whose tilt angle is a side sensitive to a poor display, making the tilt angle theta 2 small in this way and the poor display which are generated as a whole can be reduced. Furthermore, in order to store the climax section 409 in the limited width of face in a substrate top field, it is effective to enlarge the tilt angle theta 1 which is not sensitive to a poor display in this way, to rise, and to make the section 409 narrow.

between the electric conduction film 701 and 702, both can be used as different wiring, an electrode, etc.

[0121] (The 5th operation gestalt) Next with reference to drawing 14, explanation is added about the electromoptic device of this invention. In addition, since the 5th operation was able to be enlivened to the abbreviation trapezoid along with the scanning line in the above mentioned 1st operation gestalt, and it rises and its related with the section, it explains only the case of the configuration of the climax section. About other configurations, it is the same as that of the case of the last operation gestalt mentioned above. It is the sectional view which drawing 14 expands the climax section in the 5th operation gestalt in the cross section corresponding to the B-B' cross section shown was above to by drawing 4 here; and its shown as a section corresponding to the B-B' cross section shown was above to by drawing 4 here; and its shown as a section corresponding to the B-B' cross section shown was a boy drawing 4 here; and its shown as a section corresponding to the B-B' cross section shown as a boy drawing 4 here; and its shown as a section corresponding to the B-B' cross section shown as a boy drawing 4 here; and its shown as a section corresponding to the B-B' cross section shown as a section corresponding to the B-B' cross section shown as a section corresponding to the B-B' cross section shown as a section corresponding to the B-B' cross section shown as a section corresponding to the B-B' cross section shown as a section corresponding to the B-B' cross section shown as a section corresponding to the B-B' cross section shown as a section corresponding to the B-B' cross section shown as a section corresponding to the B-B' cross section shown as a section corresponding to the B-B' cross section correspo

2 10122] The 5th operation gestalt is the saverage, tilt angle [in //for acconfigurations/ran uphillus lants face also as an action and the thing which it starts and is specified with an include angle of the climax section are accompanied to a [0123]. That is, as shown in drawing 14, thetax is set as 80 or less degrees whenever [average tilt accompanied to a second the irregularity of the going up slant face of the shape of a near curve which are rubbing processing grinds the climax section 410 and serves as raising. Thus, if constituted, it becomes possible to perform rubbing processing good; and the orientation condition of the liquid crystal in the going up slant face concerned can be controlled by the going up slant face which rubbing processing good.

[0124] Under the present circumstances, it starts and it is desirable to constitute [whose include-angle thetab is 90 or less degrees (that is, it is not a back taper)] like on the slant face of the climax section.

410. Thus, if constituted, it will become possible to perform rubbing processing much more good on the going-up slant face which rubbing processing grinds and serves as raising.

[0125] By carrying out the laminating of many conductive layers with each operation gestalt explained above, as shown in <u>drawing 3</u> Although it is easing by digging stripe-like slot 10cv which met [that a level difference arises and] the data line at the TFT array substrate 10 in the field in alignment with data-line 6a in the substrate side (namely, front face of the 3rd interlayer insulation film 43) of pixel electrode 9a It changes into this, or in addition, the substrate insulator layer 12, the 1st interlayer insulation film 41, the 2nd interlayer insulation film 42, and the 3rd interlayer insulation film 43 may be trenched, and flattening processing may be performed by embedding wiring and the TFT30 grade of data-line 6a etc.

[0126] Furthermore, although TFT30 for pixel switching has LDD structure with the operation gestalt explained above as preferably shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, you may be TFT of the self aryne mold which may have the offset structure which does not drive an impurity into low-concentration source field 1b and

low-concentration drain field 1c, drives in an impurity by high concentration by using as a mask the gate electrode which consists of a part of scanning-line 3a, and forms the high-concentration source and a drain field in self align. Moreover, although considered as the single gate structure which has arranged one gate electrode of TFT30 for pixel switching among 1d [of high concentration source fields], and high concentration drain field 1e with this operation gestalt, two or more gate electrodes may be arranged among these. Thus, if TFT is constituted above the dual gate or the triple gate, the optical leakage current of a joint with a channel, the source, and a drain field can be prevented, and the current at the time of OFF can be reduced.

[0127] Furthermore, although pixel electrode 9a consists of a transparent electrode with the operation gestalt explained above again, it is also possible to constitute a pixel electrode from a reflector and to consider as the electro-optic device of a reflective mold. Also in this case, the poor orientation of liquid crystal can be reduced and the electro-optic device of a reflective mold can realize bright high-definition image display.

[0128] (The whole electro-optic device configuration) The whole electro-optic device configuration constituted as mentioned above is explained with reference to drawing 15 and drawing 16. In addition, drawing 15 is the top view which looked at the TFT array substrate 10 from the opposite substrate 20 side with each component formed on it, and drawing 16 is the H-H' sectional view of drawing 15. which was [0.029] In drawing 15 , on the TET-array substrate: 10; the sealant 52 is formed along the edge and the current 45light-shielding film 53 as a frame which specifies the circumference of image display field 10a is formed which t in a parallel to the inside. The data-line drive circuit: 104 and the external circuit: connection t erminal: 102 , t in toward to which drive: data-line;6a, by supplying a picture signal to data-line;6a; to predetermined timing are of the contact of production in the field to fethe coutside of a sealant 52 calong with one side of the JTFT array substrate 10 pages 50 array. and the scanning-line drive circuit 104 which drives scanning-line 3a is formed along with two sides and a state as which adjoin this one side by supplying a scan-signal to scanning line 3a to predetermined timing. If the way were 302 311 scanssignal delay supplied to scanning line 3a does not become a problem, the thing only with one side of the ാന ഗലാsufficient [.the scanning≂line⊬drive∉circuit.104r] cannot be overemphasized. Moreover∉the:data≂lineം അമ്മാഴ്യം ദ്യ reaspersondrive circuit 101/ may be arranged comboth sides along the side of image (display) field/10ab Eurthermore was successions. www.sectwo.or:more.wiringel.05;fore.connecting:between:theuscanning=linevdrivercircuits::li.@4/established:in/theuseus/sec both sides of image display field 10a/is formed in one side in which the TET array substrate 10 remains. make Moreover, in at least one place of the corner section of the opposite substrate 20, the flow material 106 😘 🙈 for taking a flow electrically between the TFT array substrate 10 and the opposite substrate 20 is the contract of the contrac ા formed. And as shown in⊧drawing 16 ; the opposite∈substrate 20 with the almost∈same profile as the ટાંક કરવાડા sealant 52 shown in drawing 5 has fixed to the TFT array substrate 10 by the sealant 52 concerned. [0130] In addition, on the TFT array substrate 10, the inspection circuit for inspecting the sampling circuit which impresses a picture signal to two or more data-line 6a to predetermined timing, the precharge circuit which precedes the precharge signal of a predetermined voltage level with a picture signal, and supplies it to two or more data-line 6a respectively, the quality of the electro-optic device concerned at the manufacture middle or the time of shipment, a defect, etc. in addition to these dataline drive circuits 101 and scanning-line drive circuit 104 grade etc. may be formed. [0131] You may make it connect with LSI for a drive mounted on the TAB (Tape Automated bonding)

substrate instead of forming the data-line drive circuit 101 and the scanning-line drive circuit 104 on the TFT array substrate 10 electrically and mechanically through the anisotropy electric conduction film prepared in the periphery of the TFT array substrate 10 in the electro-optic device explained with reference to drawing 16 from drawing 1 above. Moreover, according to the exception of modes of operation, such as TN mode, VA (Vertically Aligned) mode, and PDLC (Polymer Dispersed Liquid Crystal) mode, and the no MARI White mode / NOMA reeve rack mode, a polarization film, a phase contrast film, a polarizing plate, etc. are respectively arranged in a predetermined direction at the side in which the outgoing radiation light of the side in which the incident light of the opposite substrate 20 carries out incidence, and the TFT array substrate 10 carries out outgoing radiation.

[0132] Since the electro-optic device explained above is applied to a projector, the electro-optic device of three sheets will be respectively used as a light valve for RGB, and incidence of the light of each color respectively decomposed through the dichroic mirror for RGB color separation will be respectively carried out to each light valve as incident light. Therefore, with each operation gestalt, the color filter is not prepared in the opposite substrate 20. However, the color filter of RGB may be formed in the predetermined field which counters pixel electrode 9a on the opposite substrate 20 with the protective coat. If it does in this way, the electro-optic device in each operation gestalt is applicable about the color electro-optic device of direct viewing types other than a projector, or a reflective mold. Moreover, a micro lens may be formed so that it may correspond 1 pixel on [one] the opposite substrate 20. Or it is also possible to form a color filter layer in the bottom of pixel electrode 9a which counters RGB on the TFT array substrate 10 by a color resist etc. If it does in this way, a bright electro-optic device is realizable by improving the condensing effectiveness of incident light. Furthermore, the die clo IKKU filter which makes a RGB color using interference of light by depositing the interference layer to which the refractive index of many layers is different on the opposite substrate 20 again may be formed. According to this opposite substrate with a die clo IKKU filter, a brighter color electro-optic device is realizable.

[0133] This invention is not restricted to the operation gestalt mentioned above, and can be suitably with a changed in the range which is not contrary to the summary or thought of invention which can be read in a change a claim and the whole specification, and the electromoptic device accompanied by such modification is a contained in the technical range of this invention.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] They are equal circuits established in two or more pixels of the shape of a matrix which constitutes the image display field in the electro-optic device manufactured with the operation gestalt of the manufacture approach of this invention, such as various components and wiring.

[Drawing 2] It is the top view of two or more pixel groups where the TFT array substrate with which the data line in the electro-optic device of <u>drawing 1</u>, the scanning line, a pixel electrode, etc. were formed adjoins each other.

[Drawing 3] It is the A-A' sectional view of drawing 2.

[Drawing 4] It is the B-B' sectional view of drawing 2.

[Drawing 5] It is the diagrammatic top view of the pixel electrode in which the electrical-potential-difference polarity in each electrode in 1H reversal drive method used with an operation gestalt and the field which horizontal electric field produce are shown.

[Drawing 6] It is a cross section corresponding to the B-B' cross section which showed the orientation

condition of the liquid crystal molecule in this operation gestalt to <u>drawing 4</u>, and is the explanatory view shown in graph with the sense of each rod in which each liquid crystal molecule is shown with the degree (permeability) of the optical omission in each horizontal position.

[Drawing 7] It is a cross section corresponding to the B-B' cross section which showed the orientation condition of the liquid crystal molecule in the example of a comparison of 1 to drawing 4, and is the explanatory view shown in graph with the sense of each rod in which each liquid crystal molecule is shown with the degree (permeability) of the optical omission in each horizontal position.

[Drawing 8] It is a cross section corresponding to the B-B' cross section which showed the orientation condition of the liquid crystal molecule in other examples of a comparison to drawing 4, and is the explanatory view shown in graph with the sense of each rod in which each liquid crystal molecule is shown with the degree (permeability) of the optical omission in each horizontal position.

[Drawing 9] It is a cross section corresponding to the B-B' cross section which showed the orientation condition of the liquid crystal molecule in other examples of a comparison to drawing 4, and is the explanatory view shown in graph with the sense of each rod in which each liquid crystal molecule is shown with the degree (permeability) of the optical omission in each horizontal position.

[Drawing 10] It is a cross section corresponding to the B-B' cross section which showed the orientation condition of the liquid crystal molecule in other examples of a comparison to drawing 4, and is the second section of the liquid crystal molecule is a comparison to drawing 4, and is the second section of the second in which each liquid crystal molecule is a comparison with the degree (permeability) of the optical omission in each horizontal position.

ed to a <u>[Drawing 11]</u> It is the sectional view showing the climax section of the 2nd operation gestalt in the crosscope at the section corresponding to the B−B' cross section shown by <u>drawing 4</u> to be be and the gravity and be section to be a section of the B−B' cross section shown by drawing 4.5 to be a section gestalt in the crosscope at the section of the B−B' cross section shown by drawing 4.5 to be a section gestalt in the crosscope at the section of the B−B' cross section shown by drawing 4.5 to be a section gestalt in the crosscope at the B−B' cross section shown by drawing 4.5 to be a section gestalt in the crosscope at the B−B' cross section shown by drawing 4.5 to be a section gestalt in the cross continue at the B−B' cross section shown by drawing 4.5 to be a section gestalt in the cross continue at the B−B' cross section shown by drawing 4.5 to be a section gestalt in the cross continue at the B−B' cross section shown by drawing 4.5 to be a section gestalt in the B−B' cross section shown by drawing 4.5 to be a section gestalt in the B−B' cross section gestalt in the B−B cross section gestalt in the

Environmental It is the sectional view showing the climax section of the 3rd operation gestalt in the cross of the section corresponding to the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4 and the section of the B-B' cross section

[Drawing 13] It is the sectional view showing the climax section of the 4th operation gestalt in the cross were a section corresponding to the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4.1. The capable and a section shown by drawing 4.1. The capable are a section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4.1. The capable are a section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4.1. The capable are a section of the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 4.1. The capable are a section of the B-B' cross section of the

[Drawing 14] It is the sectional view expanding and showing the climax section of the 5th toperation appending to the B-B' cross section shown by drawing 42% some sponding 42% some sponding 42% some sponding 42% some

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opposite substrate side with each component formed on it.

[Drawing 16] It is the H-H' sectional view of <u>drawing 15</u>.

[Description of Notations]

1a -- Semi-conductor layer

1a' -- Channel field

1b — Low concentration source field

1c -- Low concentration drain field

1d -- High concentration source field

1e -- High concentration drain field

2 -- Insulating thin film

3a -- Scanning line

6a -- Data line

9a -- Pixel electrode

10 -- TFT array substrate

10cv(s) -- Slot

11a -- Bottom light-shielding film

12 -- Substrate insulator layer

16 -- Orientation film

20 -- Opposite substrate

21 -- Counterelectrode

22 -- Orientation film

30 -- TFT

50 -- Liquid crystal layer

70 -- Storage capacitance

71a -- Junction layer

71b -- Junction layer

72 -- The 1st film of a capacity line

73 -- The 2nd film of a capacity line

75 -- Dielectric film

81, 82, 83, 85 -- Contact hole

300 -- Capacity line

401 -- Climax section

401U -- Going-up slant face of the climax section

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401D — Descending slope of the climax section

401T -- Top face of the climax section

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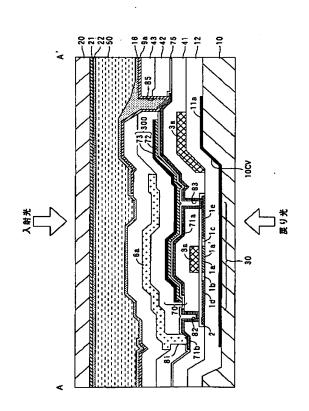
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(54) 【発明の名称】 電気光学装置

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 液晶装置等の電気光学装置で、液晶の配向不 良等に起因した表示不良を低減して、明るく高品位の画 像表示を行なう。

【解決手段】 電気光学装置は、TFTアレイ基板(1 0)上に、画素電極(9a)と、これに接続されたTF T (30) と、これに接続されたデータ線(6a)と、 データ線に対して層間絶縁膜(42)を介して積層形成 されており平面的に見てデータ線と交差する方向に伸び る本線部分を含む容量線 (300) とを備える。画素電 極の下地表面は、走査線及び容量線の存在に対応して走 査線に沿った領域において略台形に盛り上がっている。 データ線方向に相隣接する画素電極は、略台形に盛り上 がった領域の上面上に至るまで形成されている。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 一対の第1及び第2基板間に電気光学物質が挟持されてなり、

前記第1基板上に、マトリクス状に配列された複数の画素電極と、該画素電極に接続された薄膜トランジスタと、該薄膜トランジスタに接続されており第1方向に伸びる走査線と、該走査線に対して積層され且つ前記第1方向に伸びる導電膜とを備えており、

前記第2基板上に、前記画素電極に対向する対向電極を 備えており、

前記第1基板における前記画素電極の下地表面は、前記 走査線及び前記導電膜の存在に対応して前記走査線に沿 った領域において前記第1方向に垂直な断面で略台形に 盛り上がっており、

前記第1方向に交差する第2方向に相隣接する画素電極は、前記下地表面における前記略台形に盛り上がっていない領域から前記略台形に盛り上がった領域の上面上に至るまで形成されていることを特徴とする電気光学装置。

【請求項2】 前記下地表面は、前記走査線及び前記導電膜上並びにそれらの周辺に積層されている層間絶線膜の表面からなることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項3】 前記層間絶縁膜の膜厚は、前記走査線及び前記導電膜のうちの上側にあるものの膜厚よりも厚いことを特徴とする請求項2に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項4】 前記導電膜は、前記走査線に対して他の 層間絶線膜を介して積層されていることを特徴とする請 求項1から3のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項5】 前記導電膜は、前記走査線上に積層され 30 ており前記薄膜トランジスタの少なくともチャネル領域を上方から覆う上側遮光膜を含むことを特徴とする請求項1から4のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項6】 前記上側遮光膜は、その下方に積層された前記走査線を含む他の導電膜よりも、前記断面で幅が広いことを特徴とする請求項5に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項7】 前記導電膜は、前記画素電極に付加される蓄積容量の固定電位側容量電極を含む容量線を含むことを特徴とする請求項1から6のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項8】 前記導電膜は、前記画素電極に付加される蓄積容量の画素電位側容量電極を含む中間導電層を含むことを特徴とする請求項1から7のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項9】 前記導電膜は、前記画素電極と前記薄膜トランジスタとを中継接続する中間導電層を含むことを特徴とする請求項1から8のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項10】 前記導電膜は、前記薄膜トランジスタ の下側に積層されており前記少なくともチャネル領域を 50 2

下方から覆う下側遮光膜を含むことを特徴とする請求項 1から9のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項11】 前記略台形の両斜辺の傾斜角は相等しいことを特徴とする請求項1から10のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項12】 前記略台形の両斜辺の傾斜角は相異なり、

前記画素電極上の配向膜に対するラビング処理が擦り下げとなる側の斜辺の傾斜角が擦り上げとなる側の斜辺の傾斜角より小さいことを特徴とする請求項1から10のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項13】 前記画素電極上の配向膜に対するラビング処理が擦り上げとなる側における前記略台形の斜辺の凹凸を平均化した平均傾斜角度は、80度以下であることを特徴とする請求項1から12のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項14】 前記略台形の斜辺と、前記略台形の底辺とのなす角度は、90度以下であることを特徴とする請求項13に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項15】 前記走査線と前記導電膜とは、前記断面における幅が相異なることを特徴とする請求項1から14のいずれか一項に記載の電気光学装置。

【請求項16】/前記画素電極は、透明電極又は反射電極からなることを特徴とする請求項1/から1/5の物ずれ、於過程でか一項に記載の電気光学装置。フルーは共生ななもののがあった。

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、薄膜トランジスタ (以下適宜、TFT (Thin Film Transistor) と称す) を画素スイッチング用に各画素に備えたアクティブマト リクス駆動方式の液晶装置等の電気光学装置の技術分野 に属する。

[0002]

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【従来の技術】この種の電気光学装置では、一対の基板のうち画素スイッチング用のTFT、蓄積容量等の各種電子素子やこれに接続された走査線、データ線、容量線等の各種配線が形成された一方の基板(以下適宜、TFTアレイ基板と称す)上に、マトリクス状に画素電極が配列されており、TFTにより各画素電極は駆動され

る。そして、各画素電極と、他方の基板(以下適宜、対向基板と称す)に設けられた対向電極との間に挟持された液晶等の電気光学物質は、両電極間に印加される基板面に垂直な電界により駆動される(即ち配列状態が変化される)のが一般的である。

【0003】ここで、直流電圧の印加による液晶等の劣化防止や、表示画像におけるフリッカ予防のために、液晶等に印加する電圧を画像信号のフィールド毎或いはフレーム毎等に走査線に沿った画素群単位で(即ち横に並ぶライン単位で)反転させる走査線反転駆動方式や、液晶等に印加する電圧をフィールド毎或いはフレーム毎等

.3

にデータ線に沿った画素群単位で(即ち縦に並ぶライン単位で)反転させるデータ線反転駆動方式や、液晶等に印加する電圧をフィールド毎或いはフレーム毎等に各画素で(即ち縦横に並びドット単位で)反転させるドット反転駆動方式が開発されている。

【0004】しかるに、走査線反転駆動方式を用いる と、データ線の方向に(即ち縦に)相隣接する画素電極 は、各時点において印加される電位極性が逆であるた め、これら両者の縁部間には横電界が発生する。そし て、この横電界は、基板面に垂直な縦電界で駆動するこ とが想定されている電気光学装置では、液晶の配向不良 等の電気光学物質の動作不良を招く。またデータ線反転 駆動方式を用いると、走査線の方向に(即ち横に)相隣 接する画素電極は、各時点において印加される電位極性 が逆であるため、これら両者の縁部間には横電界が発生 する。従ってこの場合にも、液晶の配向不良等の電気光 学物質の動作不良を招く。更に、ドット反転駆動方式を 用いると、データ線及び走査線の方向に(即ち縦横に) 相隣接する画素電極は、各時点において印加される電位 極性が逆であるため、これら両者の縁部間には横電界が 発生する。従ってこの場合にも、液晶の配向不良等の電 気光学物質の動作不良を招く。

【0005】そして、このような横電界の発生領域では 縦電界で電気光学物質の配向状態を制御できないため、 光抜け等の表示不良(以下、横電界による"一次的な" 表示不良或いは動作不良という)が引き起こされるとい う問題点がある。

【0006】このため、従来は反転駆動制御が比較的容易であり且つ上記横電界による一次的な表示不良が生じる領域が比較的小さくて済む走査線反転駆動方式が有利 30とされており、主に採用されている。そして、この方式で発生する横電界による一次的な動作不良個所については、これを覆う遮光膜を基板上に設けることで、実際には見えないようにしている。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、本願発明者らの研究によれば、液晶の配向状態等の電気光学物質の配列状態を制御するために画素電極上に設けられる配向膜等に対し、ラビング処理を施すと、横電界の方向とラビング処理の方向との関係に応じて、画素電極の縁部付近で、横電界による液晶等の傾斜傾向(即ち傾斜角度及び傾斜方位の傾向)とラビング処理による液晶等の傾斜傾向とが概ね一致する場合と、概ね逆になる場合とがあることが判明している。そして特に、横電界の発生領域にある一対の画素電極の縁部のうち、ラビング処理の下流において横電界による液晶等の傾斜傾向とうビング処理による液晶等の傾斜傾向とが概ね逆となる側の画素電極の縁部の付近では、配向膜により配列状態が支配的に規定されている液晶等部分との間のどこかに50

おいて、液晶等に不連続面が生じることになる。このようなラピング処理の下流側に発生した不連続面では、光抜け等の表示不良(以下、横電界による"二次的な"表示不良或いは動作不良という)が引き起こされるという問題点がある。

【0008】特に、横電界自体は電位極性が逆である相 隣接する画素電極間の間隙の中央位置をピークとして生 じるのに対して、上記不連続面は、画素電極間の間隙中 央からラビング処理の下流側に離間した画素電極上のい ずれかの位置をピークとして生じる。従って、従来の如 く画素電極間の間隙を遮光膜で覆うのでは、上記不連続 面に起因した横電界による二次的な表示不良領域を覆う ことはできないという問題点がある。

【0009】逆に横電界による一次的な表示不良個所に加えて、不連続面に起因した横電界による二次的な表示不良領域までも遮光膜で覆おうとすれば、各画素の非開口領域が開口領域に対して増大してしまい、各画素の開口率が低下する。この結果、表示画像を明るくするという当該技術分野における基本的要請に沿うことは根本的に困難となるという問題点がある。

[0011] RANGERBERT OF SELEND ON THE

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の電気光学装置は 上記課題を解決するために、一対の第1及び第2基板間、※ に電気光学物質が挟持されてなり、前記第1基板上に、 マトリクス状に配列された複数の画素電極と、該画素電 極に接続された薄膜トランジスタと、該薄膜トランジス タに接続されており第1方向に伸びる走査線と、該走査 線に対して積層され且つ前記第1方向に伸びる導電膜と を備えており、前記第2基板上に、前記画素電極に対向 する対向電極を備えており、前記第1基板における前記 画素電極の下地表面は、前記走査線及び前記導電膜の存 在に対応して前記走査線に沿った領域において前記第1 方向に垂直な断面で略台形に盛り上がっており、前記第 1方向に交差する第2方向に相隣接する画素電極は、前 記下地表面における前記略台形に盛り上がっていない領 域から前記略台形に盛り上がった領域の上面上に至るま で形成されている。

【0012】本発明の電気光学装置によれば、第1基板における画素電極の下地表面は、走査線に沿って、連続した或いは分断された帯状の領域において、略台形に盛り上がっている。そして、第2方向に相隣接する画素電極は、略台形に盛り上がった領域の上面上に至るまで形成されている。即ち、第2方向に相隣接する画素電極の縁は夫々、略台形に盛り上がった領域の上面上に位置する。従って、第2方向に相隣接する画素電極の縁付近に

.5

おいて、画素電極と対向電極との距離を略台形の高さに応じて狭めることにより縦電界を局所的に強めることができる。このため、走査線反転駆動方式で駆動を行なっても、これらの第2方向に相隣接する画素電極の縁部間に発生する横電界による悪影響を低減できる。従って、前述した横電界による一次的及び二次的な動作不良を基本的に低減できる。

【0013】しかも、画素電極上の配向膜に対して擦り上げとなる側の略台形の斜辺では、ラビング処理による電気光学物質の傾斜傾向と、横電界による電気光学物質の傾斜傾向とが概ね一致するので、前述の如き傾斜傾向の異なる電気光学物質間における不連続面は生じない。即ち、前述の如き不連続面における横電界による二次的な動作不良は生じない。

【0014】そしてこの場合特に、擦り下げとなる側の略台形の斜辺では、ラビング処理による電気光学物質の傾斜傾向とが逆であるので、前述の如き電気光学物質の不連続面は生じる。即ち、前述の如き不連続面における横電界による二次的な動作不良は多少生じる。しかしながら、下り斜面側にある画素電極の端は略台形の上面上に配置されているため、当該不連続面は略台形に盛り上がった帯状の平面領域内に位置することになる。即ち、横電界の発生領域における横電界による一次的な動作不良と、不連続面における横電界による一次的な動作不良と、不連続面における横電界による一次的な動作不良と、不連続面における横電界による一次的な動作不良と、不連続面における横電界による一次的な動作不良と、不連続面における横電界による一次的な動作不良とが発生する平面領域を重複或いは近接させることが可能となる。言い換えれば、これらの電気光学物質における動作不良が発生する個所を、走査線に沿って略台形に盛り上がった帯状の平面領域内に収めることが可能となる。

【0015】よって、走査線に沿って略台形に盛り上が 30 った帯状の平面領域を遮光膜で隠せば、横電界による一次的及び二次的な動作不良により光抜け等の表示不良が生じるのを未然防止できる。従来の如くこれらの動作不良が発生する個所が離れており、仮にこれらによる表示不良を未然防止するためには非常に幅広に遮光膜で隠す必要がある場合と比較すると、本願発明は電気光学物質の動作不良個所を幅狭に遮光膜で隠せば足り、各画素の開口領域を広げることができる。

【0016】以上の結果、液晶の配向不良等の電気光学物質の動作不良に起因した表示不良が低減されており、明るく高品位の画像を表示できる。

【0017】本発明の一の態様では、前記下地表面は、 前記走査線及び前記導電膜上並びにそれらの周辺に積層 されている層間絶線膜の表面からなる。

【0018】この態様によれば、層間絶縁膜により、画素電極を、その下方に積層された走査線及び導電膜のうち上側に位置するものから層間絶縁できる。そして、層間絶縁膜がその下方に積層された走査線及び導電膜の存在に応じて、走査線に沿って略台形に盛り上げられる。ここで層間絶縁膜は、走査線及び導電膜の周辺にも積層

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されているので、略台形の斜辺は下端において夫々緩やかに傾斜し始める。このため、斜辺の下端付近でラビングを良好に行なうことができると共に、斜辺の下端付近で電気光学物質の傾斜傾向が急峻に或いは不連続に変化する個所が発生するのを防げる。これらの結果、最終的に電気光学物質の動作不良による表示不良を低減できる。

【0019】この態様では特に、前記層間絶縁膜の膜厚は、前記走査線及び前記導電膜のうちの上側にあるものの膜厚よりも厚いように構成してもよい。

【0020】このように構成すれば、層間絶縁膜が走査線及び導電膜のうちの上側にあるものよりも薄い場合と比較して、略台形の斜辺の下端で、より緩やかに傾斜し始める(即ち、略台形の斜辺はその下端付近で、底辺となす角度がより小さくなる)ようにできる。

【0021】本発明の他の態様では、前記導電膜は、前記走査線に対して他の層間絶線膜を介して積層されている。

【0022】このように構成すれば、導電膜を走査線から層間絶縁できるので、導電膜に対して走査線とは異なる各種機能を与えることも可能となる。

【0024】この態様によれば…導電膜は、下地表面を略台形に盛り上げる機能の他、薄膜トランジスタの少なくともチャネル領域を上方から覆う上側遮光膜としても機能する。よって、薄膜トランジスタのチャネル領域に光が入射することで光リーク電流が発生して薄膜トランジスタの特性が変化するのを当該上側遮光膜により効果的に防止できる。従って、薄膜トランジスタを遮光可能であると共に下地表面を略台形に盛り上げる構成を積層構造及び製造プロセスの簡略化を図りつつ実現できる。

【0025】この態様では、前記上側遮光膜は、その下方に積層された前記走査線を含む他の導電膜よりも、前記断面で幅が広いように構成してもよい。

【0026】このように構成すれば、上側遮光膜は、走査線を含む他の導電膜を上方から覆うことができ、薄膜トランジスタのチャネル領域を確実に覆うことができる。同時に、上側にある上側遮光膜の幅が広い分だけ、その上方で略台形に盛り上がる下地表面の傾斜の始まりと終りとを滑らかにできる。

【0027】本発明の他の態様では、前記導電膜は、前 記画素電極に付加される蓄積容量の固定電位側容量電極 を含む容量線を含む。

【0028】この態様によれば、導電膜は、下地表面を略台形に盛り上げる機能の他、蓄積容量の固定電位側容量電極としても機能する。従って、画素電極に蓄積容量を付与可能であると共に下地表面を略台形に盛り上げる

構成を積層構造及び製造プロセスの簡略化を図りつつ実 現できる。

【0029】本発明の他の態様では、前記導電膜は、前 記画素電極に付加される蓄積容量の画素電位側容量電極 を含む中間導電層を含む。

【0030】この態様によれば、導電膜は、下地表面を略台形に盛り上げる機能の他、蓄積容量の画素電位側容量電極としても機能する。従って、画素電極に蓄積容量を付与可能であると共に下地表面を略台形に盛り上げる構成を積層構造及び製造プロセスの簡略化を図りつつ実現できる。

【0031】本発明の他の態様では、前記導電膜は、前記画素電極と前記薄膜トランジスタとを中継接続する中間導電層を含む。

【0032】この態様によれば、導電膜は、下地表面を略台形に盛り上げる機能の他、画素電極と薄膜トランジスタとを中継接続する中間導電層としても機能する。よって、画素電極と薄膜トランジスタとの間の層間距離が、各種導電膜や絶縁膜が間に介在することにより比較的長い場合にも、両者間を1個のコンタクトホールを介20して接続する技術的困難性を回避しつつ、比較的小径の二つ(或いはそれ以上の)コンタクトホールを用いて接続できる。従って、薄膜トランジスタと画素電極とを中継接続可能であると共に下地表面を略台形に盛り上げる、構成を積層構造及び製造プロセスの簡略化を図りつつ実現できる。

【0033】本発明の他の態様では、前記導電膜は、前 記薄膜トランジスタの下側に積層されており前記少なく ともチャネル領域を下方から覆う下側遮光膜を含む。

【0034】この態様によれば、導電膜は、下地表面を略台形に盛り上げる機能の他、薄膜トランジスタの少なくともチャネル領域を下方から覆う下側遮光膜としても機能する。よって、薄膜トランジスタのチャネル領域に光が入射することで光リーク電流が発生して薄膜トランジスタの特性が変化するのを当該下側遮光膜により効果的に防止できる。特に、プロジェクタ用途のように強力な入射光を用いた場合における第1基板の裏面反射光や複数の電気光学装置をライトバルブとして用いた複板式のプロジェクタ装置の場合における他の電気光学装置から出射し合成光学系を突き抜けてくる光などの戻り光に対する遮光を効果的に行なえる。従って、薄膜トランジスタを遮光可能であると共に下地表面を略台形に盛り上げる構成を積層構造及び製造プロセスの簡略化を図りつつ実現できる。

【0035】本発明の他の態様では、前記略台形の両斜辺の傾斜角は相等しい。

【0036】このように構成すれば、第2方向に相隣接する画素電極を略台形の両側に対称に配置でき、横電界の発生ピークを略台形の上面上に位置させることが可能となる。従って、このような横電界が発生する領域を、

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略台形に盛り上がった領域を覆う遮光膜により、確実に 覆うことが可能となる。

【0037】本発明の他の態様では、前記略台形の両斜辺の傾斜角は相異なり、前記画素電極上の配向膜に対するラビング処理が擦り下げとなる側の斜辺の傾斜角が擦り上げとなる側の斜辺の傾斜角より小さい。

【0038】この態様によれば、ラビング処理が擦り上 げとなる上り斜面では、傾斜角が大きくても、前述の如 き傾斜傾向の異なる電気光学物質間における不連続面は 生じない。他方、ラビング処理が擦り下げとなる下り斜 面では、傾斜角が大きいと、前述の如き傾斜傾向が逆で あるので、前述の如き傾斜傾向の異なる電気光学物質間 における不連続面は生じる。しかも、この下り斜面の傾 斜角が大きいほど係る不連続面は顕著に生じる。しかる に、この態様では、下り斜辺の傾斜角が上り斜辺の傾斜 角より小さいので、傾斜角が表示不良に敏感な側の傾斜 を緩やかにすることで、全体として発生する表示不良を 低減できる。特に、このように傾斜角が緩いことが有効 である側における傾斜をより緩くすることは、各画素の 微細ピッチ化に伴い、限られた幅内で略台形に盛り上げ ることが必要或いは望まれている現状に鑑みれば、大変 有利である。

【0039】本発明の他の態様では、前記画素電極上のからは他 配向膜に対するラビジグ処理が擦り上げとなる側におけれて簡() る前記略台形の斜辺の凹凸を平均化した平均傾斜角度等もを多り、 は、80度以下である。

【0040】この態様によれば、ラビング処理が擦り上げとなる上り斜面では、略台形の斜辺の凹凸を平均化した傾斜角が80度よりも小さいので、擦り上げとなるラビング処理を良好に施すことが可能となり、当該上り斜面における電気光学物質の傾斜を良好に制御できる。

【0041】この態様では、前記略台形の斜辺と、前記略台形の底辺とのなす角度は、90度以下であるように構成してもよい。

【0042】このように構成すれば、ラビング処理が擦り上げとなる上り斜面では、略台形の斜辺と、略台形の底辺とのなす角度は、90度以下であるので、擦り上げとなるラビング処理を施すことが可能となり、当該上り斜面における電気光学物質の傾斜を制御できる。

【0043】本発明の他の態様では、前記走査線と前記 導電膜とは、前記断面における幅が相異なる。

【0044】この態様によれば、下地表面を略台形に盛り上げる走査線と導電膜とは、断面における幅が相異なる(即ち、走査線の方が幅広であるか又は導電膜の方が幅広である)ので、両者間の幅の相違に応じて、略台形の斜辺の傾斜を緩やかにできる。即ち、仮に両者の幅を相等しくしてしまうと、両者の合計膜厚だけ、一挙に上るか又は下る斜辺が構成されるため、当該斜辺の傾斜角は大きくならざるを得ない。逆に、この態様の如く両者間の幅を相異ならせれば、両者の合計膜厚をより長い水

平距離で上るか又は下る斜辺が構成されるため、当該斜 辺の傾斜角を簡単に小さくできる。

【0045】本発明の他の態様では、画素電極は、透明 電極又は反射電極からなる。

【0046】この態様によれば、透明電極からなる画素 電極を用いて、透過型又は半透過反射型の電気光学装置 を構築できる。或いは、反射電極からなる画素電極を用 いて、反射型の電気光学装置を構築できる。

【0047】本発明のこのような作用及び他の利得は次 に説明する実施の形態から明らかにされる。

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施形態を図面に 基づいて説明する。以下の実施形態は、本発明の電気光 学装置を液晶装置に適用したものである。

【0049】 (第1実施形態) 先ず本発明の第1実施形 態における電気光学装置の基本的な構成について、図1 から図3を参照して説明する。図1は、電気光学装置の 画像表示領域を構成するマトリクス状に形成された複数 の画素における各種素子、配線等の等価回路である。図 2は、データ線、走査線、画素電極等が形成されたTF 20 Tアレイ基板の相隣接する複数の画素群の平面図であ る。図3は、図2のA-A'断面図である。尚、図3に おいては、各層や各部材を図面上で認識可能な程度の大 きさとするため、各層や各部材毎に縮尺を異ならじめて ****

【0050】図1において、本実施形態における電気光。 学装置の画像表示領域を構成するマトリクス状に形成さ れた複数の画素には夫々、画素電極9aと当該画素電極 9aをスイッチング制御するためのTFT30とが形成 されており、画像信号が供給されるデータ線6aが当該 30 TFT30のソースに電気的に接続されている。データ 線6aに書き込む画像信号S1、S2、…、Snは、こ の順に線順次に供給しても構わないし、相隣接する複数 のデータ線6a同士に対して、グループ毎に供給するよ うにしても良い。また、TFT30のゲートに走査線3 aが電気的に接続されており、所定のタイミングで、走 査線3aにパルス的に走査信号G1、G2、…、Gm を、この順に線順次で印加するように構成されている。 画素電極9aは、TFT30のドレインに電気的に接続 されており、スイッチング素子であるTFT30を一定 40 期間だけそのスイッチを閉じることにより、データ線6 aから供給される画像信号S1、S2、…、Snを所定 のタイミングで書き込む。画素電極 9 a を介して電気光 学物質の一例としての液晶に書き込まれた所定レベルの 画像信号S1、S2、…、Snは、対向基板(後述す る) に形成された対向電極(後述する) との間で一定期 間保持される。液晶は、印加される電圧レベルにより分 子集合の配向や秩序が変化することにより、光を変調 し、階調表示を可能にする。ノーマリーホワイトモード

であれば、各画素の単位で印加された電圧に応じて入射 50

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光に対する透過率が減少し、ノーマリーブラックモード であれば、各画素の単位で印加された電圧に応じて入射 光に対する透過率が増加され、全体として電気光学装置 からは画像信号に応じたコントラストを持つ光が出射す る。ここで、保持された画像信号がリークするのを防ぐ ために、画素電極9aと対向電極との間に形成される液 晶容量と並列に蓄積容量70を付加する。

【0051】図2において、電気光学装置のTFTアレ イ基板上には、マトリクス状に複数の透明な画素電極9 a (点線部9 a' により輪郭が示されている) が設けら れており、画素電極9aの縦横の境界に各々沿ってデー 夕線 6 a 及び走査線 3 a が設けられている。

【0052】また、半導体層1aのうち図中右上がりの 斜線領域で示したチャネル領域1a.に対向するように 走査線3aが配置されており、走査線3aはゲート電極 として機能する(特に、本実施形態では、走査線3 a は、当該ゲート電極となる部分において幅広に形成され ている)。このように、走査線3aとデータ線6aとの 交差する個所には夫々、チャネル領域1 a 'に走査線3 aがゲート電極として対向配置された画素スイッチング 用のTFT30が設けられている。

【0053】図2及び図3に示すように、本実施形態で 電性のポリシリコン膜等からなる第単膜で2と高融点金融温度を引 ある。これに呼ぶれる東京の心臓の中心には、たち吸がいるが、人属を含む金属シリサイド膜等からなる第2膜73とが積上なりよい 線300或いは蓄積容量70の固定電位側容量電極とし ての機能の他、TFT30の上側において入射光からT FT30を遮光する遮光層としての機能を持つ。また第 1膜72は、容量線300或いは蓄積容量70の固定電 位側容量電極としての機能の他、遮光層としての第2膜 73とTFT30との間に配置された光吸収層としての 機能を持つ。他方、容量線300に対して、誘電体膜7 5を介して対向配置される中継層71aは、蓄積容量7 0の画素電位側容量電極としての機能の他、遮光層とし ての第2膜73とTFT30との間に配置される光吸収 層としての機能を持ち、更に、画素電極9aとTFT3 0の高濃度ドレイン領域1eとを中継接続する機能を持 つ。

> 【0054】本実施形態では、蓄積容量70は、TFT 30の高濃度ドレイン領域1e(及び画素電極9a)に 接続された画素電位側容量電極としての中継層71a と、固定電位側容量電極としての容量線300の一部と が、誘電体膜75を介して対向配置されることにより形 成されている。

> 【0055】容量線300は平面的に見て、走査線3a に沿ってストライプ状に伸びる本線部分を含み、この本 線部分からTFT30に重なる個所が図2中上下に突出 している。そして、図2中縦方向に夫々伸びるデータ線 6 aと図2中横方向に夫々伸びる容量線300とが交差

する領域に、TFTアレイ基板10上におけるTFT3 0が配置されている。そして、このように相交差するデ ータ線6aと容量線300とにより、平面的に見て格子 状の遮光層が構成されており、各画素の開口領域を規定 している。

【0056】他方、TFTアレイ基板10上におけるT FT30の下側には、下側遮光膜11aが格子状に設け

【0057】これらの遮光層の一例を構成する第2膜7 3及び下側遮光膜11aは夫々、例えば、Ti (チタ ン)、Cr(クロム)、W(タングステン)、Ta(タ ンタル)、Mo(モリブデン)、Pb(鉛)等の高融点 金属のうちの少なくとも一つを含む、金属単体、合金、 金属シリサイド、ポリシリサイド、これらを積層したも の等からなる。また、このような第2膜73を含んでな る内蔵遮光膜の一例たる容量線300は、多層構造を有 し、その第1膜72が導電性のポリシリコン膜であるた... め、係る第2膜73については、導電性材料から形成す る必要はないが、第1膜72だけでなく第2膜73をも 導電膜から形成すれば、容量線300をより低抵抗化で 20 きる。

【0058】また図3において、容量電極としての中継 ・一〇膜、LT〇膜等の酸化シリコン膜、あるいは窒化シリニー - - - コン膜等から構成される。蓋積容量70を増大させる観 - 点からは、膜の信頼性が十分に得られる限りにおいて、... 誘電体膜75は薄い程良い。 and the second second second

> 【0059】光吸収層として機能するのみならず容量線 300の一部を構成する第1膜72は、例えば膜厚15 0 nm程度のポリシリコン膜からなる。また、遮光層と して機能するのみならず容量線300の他の一部を構成 する第2膜73は、例えば膜厚150nm程度のタング ステンシリサイド膜からなる。このように誘電体膜75 に接する側に配置される第1膜72をポリシリコン膜か ら構成し、誘電体膜75に接する中継層71aをポリシ リコン膜から構成することにより、誘電体膜75の劣化 を阻止できる。例えば、仮に金属シリサイド膜を誘電体 膜75に接触させる構成を採ると、誘電体膜75に重金 属等の金属が入り込んで、誘電体膜75の性能を劣化さ せてしまう。更に、このような容量線300を誘電体膜 75上に形成する際に、誘電体膜75の形成後にフォト レジスト工程を入れることなく、連続で容量線300を 形成すれば、誘電体膜75の品質を高められるので、当 該誘電体膜75を薄く成膜することが可能となり、最終 的に蓄積容量70を増大できる。

【0060】図2及び図3に示すように、データ線6a は、コンタクトホール81を介して中継接続用の中継層 71 bに接続されており、更に中継層71 bは、コンタ クトホール82を介して、例えばポリシリコン膜からな 50 12

る半導体層1 a のうち高濃度ソース領域1 d に電気的に 接続されている。

【0061】本実施形態ではコンタクトホール81及び 82は、異なる平面位置に開孔されているが同一平面位 置に開孔されていてもよい。尚、中継層71bは、前述 した諸機能を持つ中継層71aと同一膜から同時形成さ れる。

【0062】また容量線300は、画素電極9aが配置 された画像表示領域からその周囲に延設され、定電位源 と電気的に接続されて、固定電位とされる。係る定電位 源としては、TFT30を駆動するための走査信号を走 査線3aに供給するための走査線駆動回路(後述する) や画像信号をデータ線6 a に供給するサンプリング回路 を制御するデータ線駆動回路(後述する)に供給される 正電源や負電源の定電位源でもよいし、対向基板20の 対向電極21に供給される定電位でも構わない。更に、 下側遮光膜11aについても、その電位変動がTFT3 0に対して悪影響を及ぼすことを避けるために、容量線 300と同様に、画像表示領域からその周囲に延設して 定電位源に接続するとよい。

【0063】画素電極9aは、中継層71aを中継する ことにより、コンタクトホール83及び85を介して半 導体層1aのうち高濃度ドレイン領域1eに電気的に接ったでは。 継層として利用すれば、層間距離が例えば2000mm きゅせでた 程度に長くても、両者間を一つのコンタクトホールで接近に対して 続する技術的困難性を回避しつつ比較的小径の二つ以上 の直列なコンタクトホールで両者間を良好に接続でき、 画素開口率を高めること可能となり、コンタクトホール 開孔時におけるエッチングの突き抜け防止にも役立つ。

> 【0064】図2及び図3において、電気光学装置は、 透明なTFTアレイ基板10と、これに対向配置される 透明な対向基板20とを備えている。TFTアレイ基板 10は、例えば石英基板、ガラス基板、シリコン基板か らなり、対向基板20は、例えばガラス基板や石英基板 からなる。

【0065】TFTアレイ基板10には、平面的に見て データ線に沿って伸びるストライプ状の溝10c v が掘 られている (図2中右下がりの斜線領域で示されてい る)。データ線6a及びデータ線6aに沿って形成され たTFT30、中継層71b等は、この溝10cv内に 埋め込まれている。これにより、データ線6aに沿って 縦に伸びる帯状の平面領域においては、配線、素子等が 存在する領域と存在しない領域との間における段差が緩 和されており、最終的には段差に起因した液晶の配向不 良等の画像不良を低減できる。これに対し、走査線3a に沿って横に伸びる帯状の平面領域においては、走査線 3 a 及び走査線 3 a の上方又は下方に積層された遮光膜 11a、容量線300、中継層71a等の複数の導電膜 が存在することにより、画素電極9aの下地表面が略台

形に盛り上げられている。このような構成及びこれによ る作用効果については図4から図10を参照して後に詳 述する。

【0066】図3に示すように、TFTアレイ基板10 には、画素電極9 a が設けられており、その上側には、 ラビング処理等の所定の配向処理が施された配向膜16 が設けられている。画素電極9aは例えば、ITO(In dium Tin Oxide) 膜などの透明導電性膜からなる。また 配向膜16は例えば、ポリイミド膜などの有機膜からな る。

【0067】他方、対向基板20には、その全面に渡っ て対向電極21が設けられており、その下側には、ラビ ング処理等の所定の配向処理が施された配向膜22が設 けられている。対向電極21は例えば、ITO膜などの 透明導電性膜からなる。また配向膜22は、ポリイミド... 膜などの有機膜からなる。

【0068】対向基板20には、格子状又はストライプ 状の遮光膜を設けるようにしてもよい。このような構成 を採ることで、前述の如く遮光層を構成する容量線30 0及びデータ線6aと共に当該対向基板20上の遮光膜 により、対向基板20側からの入射光がチャネル領域1 a'や低濃度ソース領域1b及び低濃度ドレイン領域1 cに侵入するのを、より確実に阻止できる。更に、この ** →鳥の亨の軍生 ような対向基板20上の遮光膜は、少なぐとも入射光が、至中・ 対向基板 2.0 上の遮光膜は好ましくは、平面的に見て容 量線300とデータ線6aとからなる遮光層の内側に位 置するように形成する。これにより、対向基板20上の 遮光膜により、各画素の開口率を低めることなく、この 30 ような遮光及び温度上昇防止の効果が得られる。

> 【0069】このように構成された、画素電極9aと対 向電極21とが対面するように配置されたTFTアレイ 基板10と対向基板20との間には、後述のシール材に より囲まれた空間に電気光学物質の一例である液晶が封 入され、液晶層50が形成される。液晶層50は、画素 電極9 a からの電界が印加されていない状態で配向膜1 6及び22により所定の配向状態をとる。液晶層50 は、例えば一種又は数種類のネマティック液晶を混合し た液晶からなる。シール材は、TFTアレイ基板10及 40 び対向基板20をそれらの周辺で貼り合わせるための、 例えば光硬化性樹脂や熱硬化性樹脂からなる接着剤であ り、両基板間の距離を所定値とするためのグラスファイ バー或いはガラスビーズ等のギャップ材が混入されてい る。

> 【0070】更に、画素スイッチング用TFT30の下 には、下地絶縁膜12が設けられている。下地絶縁膜1 2は、下側遮光膜11aからTFT30を層間絶縁する 機能の他、TFTアレイ基板10の全面に形成されるこ とにより、TFTアレイ基板10の表面の研磨時におけ 50

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る荒れや、洗浄後に残る汚れ等で画素スイッチング用T FT30の特性の劣化を防止する機能を有する。

【0071】図3において、画素スイッチング用TFT 30は、LDD (Lightly Doped Drain) 構造を有して おり、走査線3a、当該走査線3aからの電界によりチ ャネルが形成される半導体層1 a のチャネル領域1 a'、走査線3aと半導体層1aとを絶縁するゲート絶 縁膜を含む絶縁薄膜2、半導体層1aの低濃度ソース領 ・域1b及び低濃度ドレイン領域1c、半導体層1aの高 10 濃度ソース領域1 d 並びに高濃度ドレイン領域1 e を備

【0072】走査線3a上には、高濃度ソース領域1d へ通じるコンタクトホール82及び高濃度ドレイン領域 1 eへ通じるコンタクトホール83が各々開孔された第 1層間絶縁膜41が形成されている。

【0073】第1層間絶縁膜4.1上には中継層71a及 び71b並びに容量線300が形成されており、これら の上には、中継層71a及び71bへ夫々通じるコンタ クトホール81及びコンタクトホール85が各々開孔さ 20 れた第2層間絶縁膜42が形成されている。

【0074】尚、本実施形態では、第1層間絶縁膜41 に対しては、1000℃の焼成を行うことにより、半導 体層1 a や走査線3 a を構成するポリシリコン膜に注入 したイオンの活性化を図ってもよい。1他方と第22層間絶 ニューニージー 。 12.1 - 1.1 水学、光学装置の温度上昇を防ぐ働きをする。尚、このように、 12.2 より、容量線3.00の界面付近に生じるスポレスの緩和点、 12.2 xx を図るようにしてもよい。ハス・ステス・ステス・スティー

> 【0075】第2層間絶縁膜42上にはデータ線6aが 形成されており、これらの上には、中継層71aへ通じ るコンタクトホール85が形成された第3層間絶縁膜4 3が形成されている。画素電極9aは、このように構成 された第3層間絶縁膜43の上面に設けられている。

【0076】以上のように構成された本実施形態によれ ば、対向基板20側からTFT30のチャネル領域1 a'及びその付近に入射光が入射しようとすると、デー 夕線6a及び内蔵遮光膜の一例たる容量線300 (特 に、その第2膜73)で遮光を行う。他方、TFTアレ イ基板10側から、TFT30のチャネル領域1a'及 びその付近に戻り光が入射しようとすると、下側遮光膜 11 a で遮光を行う (特に、複板式のカラー表示用のプ ロジェクタ等で複数の電気光学装置をプリズム等を介し て組み合わせて一つの光学系を構成する場合には、他の 電気光学装置からプリズム等を突き抜けて来る投射光部 分からなる戻り光は強力であるので、有効である。)。 そして、高反射率のA1膜からなるデータ線6aや、反 射率の比較的高い高融点金属膜からなる第2膜73の内 面(即ち、TFT30に面する側の表面)に斜めの戻り 光が入射することにより発生する内面反射光、多重反射 光などは、光吸収層としての第1膜72及び中継層71 aにより吸収除去される。これらの結果、TFT30の

特性が光リークにより劣化することは殆ど無くなり、当 該電気光学装置では、非常に高い耐光性が得られる。

【0077】以上説明した実施形態では、蓄積容量70の固定電位側電極を含む容量線300を、内蔵遮光膜とする構成を採用しているが、蓄積容量70の画素電位側電極を内蔵遮光膜として構成することも可能であり、或いは画素電極9aとTFT30とを中継接続する中継層を内蔵遮光膜として構成することも可能である。いずれの場合にも、高融点金属膜等の導電性の遮光膜から画素電位側容量電極或いは中継層を形成すればよい。また、第1膜72と第2膜73を共にポリシリコンから形成し、光吸収層の機能を併せ持つ容量線としてもよい。

【0078】次に図4から図10を参照して、走査線3 aに沿って画素電極9aの下地表面が略台形に盛り上げられている構成及びこれによる作用効果について説明する。ここに図4は、図2のB-B'断面図である。図5は、実施形態で用いられる走査線反転駆動方式における各画素電極9aにおける電圧極性と横電界が生じる領域C1とを示す画素電極の図式的平面図である。尚、図4においては、各層や各部材を図面上で認識可能な程度の大きさとするため、各層や各部材毎に縮尺を異ならしめてある。

10079】図4に示すように、TFTアレイ基板10 における画素電極9aの下地表面は、走査線3a並びに 導電膜としての遮光膜1.1a、中継層7.1a、容量線3 00及び遮光膜1.1aの存在に対応して走査線3aに垂っ 直な断面で略台形に盛り上がっており、走査線3aに沿って伸びる土手状の盛上り部401が形成されている。 そして、データ線6aの方向に相隣接する画素電極9a は、盛上り部401における略台形の上面401T上に 30 至るまで形成されている。

【0080】ここで図5を参照して、本実施形態で採用する走査線反転駆動方式における、相隣接する画素電極9aの電圧極性と横電界の発生領域との関係について説明する。

【0081】即ち、図5(a)に示すように、n(但し、nは自然数)番目のフィールド或いはフレームの画像信号を表示する期間中には、画素電極9a毎に+又はーで示す液晶駆動電圧の極性は反転されず、行毎に同一極性で画素電極9aが駆動される。その後図5(b)に40示すように、n+1番目のフィールド或いは1フレームの画像信号を表示するに際し、各画素電極9aにおける液晶駆動電圧の電圧極性は反転され、このn+1番目のフィールド或いは1フレームの画像信号を表示する期間中には、画素電極9aが駆動される。そして、図5(a)及び図5(b)に示した状態が、1フィールド又は1フレームの周期で繰り返されて、本実施形態における走査線反転駆動方式による駆動が行われる。この結果、本実施形態によれば、直流50

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電圧印加による液晶の劣化を避けつつ、クロストークやフリッカの低減された画像表示を行える。尚、走査線反転駆動方式によれば、データ線反転駆動方式と比べて、縦方向のクロストークが殆ど無い点で有利であり、ドット反転駆動方式と比べて、横電界が発生する領域が根本的に少ない点で有利である。

【0082】図5(a)及び図5(b)から分かるように、走査線反転駆動方式では、横電界の発生領域C1は常時、縦方向(Y方向)に相隣接する画素電極9a間の間隙付近となる。

【0083】再び図4において、本実施形態で走査線反転駆動方式で駆動を行うと、このように走査線3aに沿った横電界の発生領域C1では、盛上り部401における上面401Tの高さhに応じて縦電界が局所的に強められている。従って、横電界の発生領域C1における横電界による悪影響を基本的に低減できる(即ち、当該横電界の発生領域C1において、縦電界を横電界に対して相対的に強めることにより横電界による悪影響を低減できる)。

【0084】次に、図4中矢印DRで示した方向にラビング処理を施した場合の、配向膜16に対して擦り上げとなる側の略台形の斜辺に対応する盛上り部401の上り斜面401Uと擦り下げとなる側の略台形の斜辺に対策に対策をする盛上り部401の所り斜面40かで図6から図10を参りまする。液晶分子50aの配向状態について図6から図10では表したを参りまする。なるの下側にある図式図で、図4と同じく図中左からにより、その下側にある図式図で、図4と同じく図中左からにおり、これらの上側にあるグラフで表々、各水平位置における光抜けの度合い(透過率)を示している。

【0085】図6では、本実施形態のように盛上り部401の上面401T上に画素電極9aの端部が配置されている場合における液晶分子50aの配向状態を示している

【0086】図7では、盛上り部401の上り斜面40 1U及び下り斜面401D上における比較的盛上り部4 01の上面401Tに近い位置に夫々、画素電極9aの 端部が配置されている場合における液晶分子50aの配 向状態を示している。

【0087】図8では、盛上り部401の上り斜面401U及び下り斜面401D上における比較的盛上り部401の底部に近い位置に夫々、画素電極9aの端部が配置されている場合における液晶分子50aの配向状態を示している。

【0088】図9では、盛上り部401がない場合における液晶分子50aの配向状態を示している。

【0089】図10では、盛上り部401の下方に、画素電極9aの端部が配置されている場合における液晶分

子50aの配向状態を示している。

【0090】図6から図8に示すように、ラビング方向 の上流側に位置する上り斜面401U及び画素電極9a の端付近では、ラビング処理による液晶分子50aの傾 斜傾向と、横電界による液晶分子の傾斜傾向とは、概ね 一致している(即ち、どちらも図中右側に傾斜する傾向 を示す)。このため、傾斜傾向の異なる液晶分子50a 間における不連続面は生じていない。他方、ラビング方 向の下流側に位置する下り斜面401D及び画素電極9 aの端付近では、ラビング処理による液晶分子50aの 傾斜傾向と、横電界による液晶分子の傾斜傾向とは、逆 である(即ち、後者は液晶分子を左側に傾斜させる傾向 であり、前者は右側に傾斜させる傾向である)ので、傾 斜傾向の異なる液晶分子 5 0 a 間における不連続面が位 置P1 (図6参照)、位置P2 (図7参照)及び位置P 3 (図8参照)で夫々生じている。

【0091】また図9に示すように、盛上り部401が ない場合には、ラビング方向の上流側に位置する画素電 極9 a の端付近では、ラビング処理による液晶分子50 aの傾斜傾向と、横電界による液晶分子50aの傾斜傾 20 な動作不良と、不連続面における横電界による二次的な 向とは、概ね一致している。このため、傾斜傾向の異な る液晶分子50a間における不連続面は生じていない。 他方、ラビング方向の下流側に位置する画素電極9 a の ・・・ 端付近では、ラビング処理による液晶分子50aの傾斜。--ける不連続面が位置P4で生じている。

【0092】更に図10に示すように、盛上り部401 があってもその下方に画素電極の端が位置する場合に は、ラビング方向の上流側に位置する上り斜面401U 30 付近では、ラビング処理による液晶分子50aの傾斜傾 向と、横電界による液晶分子50aの傾斜傾向とは、概 ね一致している。このため、傾斜傾向の異なる液晶分子 50a間における不連続面は生じていない。他方、ラビ ング方向の下流側に位置する下り斜面401D付近で は、ラビング処理による液晶分子50aの傾斜傾向と、 横電界による液晶分子50aの傾斜傾向とは、逆である ので、傾斜傾向の異なる液晶分子50a間における不連 続面が位置P5で生じている。

【0093】図6から図10に示したように、横電界の 発生領域では縦電界で液晶分子50aの配向状態を制御 できないため、横電界による一次的な表示不良或いは動 作不良として光抜けが引き起こされている。そして、そ の光抜けのピークは、光抜けの特性曲線 C1 (図6参 照)、特性曲線C2(図7参照)、特性曲線C3(図8 参照)、特性曲線C4 (図9参照)及び特性曲線C5 (図10参照) に夫々示したように、相隣接する画素電 極9a間の間隙の中央に位置している。これに対して、 ラビング処理の下流側における位置 P1 (図6参照)、 位置P2 (図7参照)、位置P3 (図8参照)、位置P

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4 (図9参照)及び位置P5 (図10参照)で夫々発生 した不連続面により、横電界による二次的な表示不良或 いは動作不良として光抜けが引き起こされている。

【0094】ここで本実施形態では特に図6に示したよ うに、画素電極9 a の下地表面には盛上り部401が設 けられており、画素電極9aの縁部は、盛上り部401 の上面401T上に形成されている。従って、画素電極 9 a の縁付近において、画素電極 9 a と対向電極 2 1 (図3参照)との距離を上面401Tの高さhに応じて 狭めることにより縦電界を局所的に強めることができ、 図6において特選曲線C1のピークは低く抑えられてい る。即ち、前述した横電界による一次的及び二次的な動

作不良を基本的に低減できている。

【0095】しかも、位置P1で不連続面が生じている ものの、下り斜面401D側にある画素電極9aの端は・・・ 上面401U上に配置されているため、当該不連続面の 位置P1は下り斜面401Dの平面領域内に位置するこ とになる。即ち、図6に示した特性曲線C1から分かる ように、横電界の発生領域における横電界による一次的 動作不良と(加えて、液晶層50の層厚の凹凸に起因し た液晶分子50aの配向不良と)が発生する平面領域を 重複させることが可能となる。コーパンをでは、カーカールのトック

【0096】従って、平面的に見て盛上り部40紅を容べるむ。(こ) 。 proceeding 逆であるので、傾斜傾向の異なる液晶分子 5.0cm 間におきこと次的及び二次的な動作不良により光抜け等の表示不良が必要がまき

> 【0097】他方、図7及び図8に示すように、下り斜 面401D側にある画素電極9aの端が上面401U上 に配置されていないと、特性曲線C2(図7参照)及び C3 (図8参照) から分かるように、横電界の発生領域 における横電界による一次的な動作不良が大きくなるば かりでなく、横電界の発生領域における横電界による一 次的な動作不良が生じる領域から、不連続面における横 電界による二次的な動作不良が発生する位置P2(図7 参照)及び位置 P3 (図8参照)が外れてしまう。この ため、不連続面における横電界による二次的な動作不良 が単独でピークを持つようになり、平面的に見て盛上り 部401を容量線300、遮光膜11a等で隠すだけで は、不連続面における横電界による二次的な動作不良に よって光抜けが生じるのを未然防止できなくなってしま うのである。

> 【0098】更に図9及び図10に示すように、盛上り 部401が形成されていなかったり、形成されていても 画素電極9aがこの上に形成されていない場合には、画 素電極9aの縁付近において、画素電極9aと対向電極 21 (図3参照) との距離を盛上り部401の高さに応 じて狭めることができないため、縦電界を局所的に強め ることはできない。このため、図9及び図10において 特選曲線C4及びC5に示すように、横電界による一次

的及び二次的な動作不良が非常に大きくなってしまう。 更に、不連続面における横電界による二次的な動作不良 が発生する位置 P4 (図9参照)及び位置 P5 (図10 参照) も、画素電極 9 a 間の間隙から大きく外れてしま う。このため、平面的に見て画素電極 9 a 間の間隙 (図 9の場合)或いは盛上り部401(図10の場合)を容 量線300、遮光膜11a等で隠すだけでは、不連続面 における横電界による二次的な動作不良によって光抜け が生じるのを未然防止できなくなってしまうのである。

【0099】以上図6から図10を参照して説明したよ うに、図4に示した如き構成を有する本実施形態によれ ば、液晶の配向不良に起因した表示不良が低減されてお り、最終的には、明るく高品位の画像を表示できる。

【0100】しかも本実施形態では、盛上り部401を 盛り上げるために、上側遮光膜を兼ねる容量線300、 中継層 7.1 a 及び遮光膜 1 1 a 含む導電膜並びに走査線・ 3 a を用いており、盛上り部401形成用の専用膜を形 ... 成しないので、積層構造及び製造プロセスの単純化を図 ることができ、実践上大変有利である。

^ 【0101】また本実施形態では、図4に示したよう に、上側遮光膜を兼ねる容量線300は、その下方に積 予層された走査線3aを含む他の導電膜よりも、幅広に形 が 成されている。このため、容量線300によりTFT3 アパウ・は病し0を上方から確実に覆うことができる。2同時に周上側に発生 ※はいた電子である容量線3.0.0 の幅が広い分だけは盛上り部至0.1.の元で下線の上方に積層された層間絶線膜の形状或いは膜厚を変まな感覚を - 1915年、上り斜面40.1.U及び下り斜面4.0.1.Dの傾斜の始まり Wase 更することで制御するものである。。、 1912年11月 1917年 1918年 1 . . と終りとを滑らかにできる。.

【0102】更に本実施形態では特に、盛上り部401 の両斜辺の傾斜角は相等しい。このため、盛上り部40 1上に相隣接する画素電極 9 a の縁部を盛上り部 4 0 1 の両側に対称に配置でき、横電界の発生ピークを盛上り 部401の上面401T上に位置させることが可能とな る。従って、横電界が発生する領域を、盛上り部401 を覆う遮光膜により、確実に覆うことが可能となる。

【0103】(第2実施形態)次に図11を参照して、 本発明の電気光学装置の第2実施形態について説明を加 える。尚、第2実施形態は、上記第1実施形態において 走査線に沿って略台形に盛り上げられた盛上り部に関す るものであるので、盛上り部の構成についてのみ説明す る。その他の構成については上述した第1実施形態の場 合と同様である。ここに図11(a)~図11(c)は 夫々、図4で示したB-B'断面に対応する断面におけ る第2実施形態の盛上り部を示す断面図である。

【0104】第2実施形態は、盛上り部の傾斜を、複数 の導電膜の幅を変更することで制御するものである。

【0105】即ち、図11(a)~図11(c)に夫々 示すように、盛上り部402~404は、一方が走査線 からなると共に複数の導電膜501及び502が積層さ れ、その上方に層間絶縁膜503が積層されてなる。

【0106】そして特に図11(a)に示す盛上り部4

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02のように、導電膜501及び502の幅は、同一で もよい。

【0107】但し、図11(b)に示す盛上り部403 又は図11(c)に示す盛上り部404ように、導電膜 501及び502の幅は相異なるのが好ましい。このよ うに構成すれば、導電膜501及び502間の幅の相違 に応じて、盛上り部404又は405の斜辺の傾斜を緩 やかにできる。このため、斜辺の下端付近でラビングを 良好に行なうことができると共に、斜辺の下端付近で液 晶の傾斜傾向が急峻に或いは不連続に変化する個所が発 生するのを防げる。

【0108】尚、本実施形態において、導電膜501及 び502間に層間絶縁膜を積層すれば、両者を異なる配 線や電極等として利用できる。

【0109】 (第3実施形態) 次に図12を参照して、 本発明の電気光学装置の第3実施形態について説明を加 える。尚、第3実施形態は、上記第1実施形態において 走査線に沿って略台形に盛り上げられた盛上り部に関す るものであるので、盛上り部の構成についてのみ説明す 20 る。その他の構成については上述した第1実施形態の場 合と同様である。ここに図12(a)~図12(d)は 夫々、図4で示したB-B'断面に対応する断面におけ · る第3実施形態の盛上り部を示す断面図である。 こうしょうじょう

【0110】第3実施形態は、盛上り部の傾斜を引走査(デカス)に

【0111】即ち、図12a(a) ~図12 (d) に夫々 示すように、盛上り部40.5~408は、走査線上に積.... 層された導電膜又は走査線からなる導電膜603が、層 間絶縁膜601上に形成されており、導電膜603の上 方には、層間絶縁膜602が形成されている。

【0112】そして特に図12(a)に示す盛上り部4 05のように、層間絶縁膜602は盛上り部405の周 辺で途切れていてもよい。

【0113】但し、図12(b)に示す盛上り部406 のように、層間絶縁膜602は盛上り部406の周辺に 広がって形成されているのが好ましい。このように構成 すれば、層間絶縁膜602の厚みに応じて、盛上り部4 06の斜辺の傾斜を緩やかにできる。このため、斜辺の 下端付近でラビングを良好に行なうことができると共 に、斜辺の下端付近で液晶の傾斜傾向が急峻に或いは不 連続に変化する個所が発生するのを防げる。

【0114】また、図12(c)に示す盛上り部407 のように、層間絶縁膜602は導電膜603の膜厚より も薄くてもよい。

【0115】但し、図12(d)に示す盛上り部408 のように、層間絶縁膜602は導電膜603の膜厚より も厚いのが好ましい。このように構成すれば、層間絶縁 膜602の厚みに応じて、盛上り部406の斜辺の傾斜 を緩やかにできる。

【0116】 (第4実施形態) 次に図13を参照して、 本発明の電気光学装置の第4実施形態について説明を加 える。尚、第4実施形態は、上記第1実施形態において 走査線に沿って略台形に盛り上げられた盛上り部に関す るものであるので、盛上り部の構成についてのみ説明す る。その他の構成については上述した第1実施形態の場 合と同様である。ここに図13は、図4で示したB-B'断面に対応する断面における第4実施形態の盛上り 部を示す断面図である。

【0117】第4実施形態は、盛上り部の斜面の傾斜角 10 を、ラビングの擦り上げ側と擦り下げ側とで相異なるせ るものである。

【0118】即ち、図13に示すように、盛上り部40 9は、一方が走査線からなる複数の導電膜701及び7 02が積層され、その上方に層間絶縁膜703が積層さ ... れてなる。

【0119】そして特に大きさの異なる導電膜701及 び702が左右非対称に積層されることにより、上り斜 面の傾斜角 θ 1よりも、下り斜面の傾斜角 θ 2が小さく なるように構成されている。上り斜面では、このように 20 ゲート電極をマスクとして高濃度で不純物を打ち込み、 傾斜角 θ 1を大きくしても不連続面は生じない。他方、 傾斜角が表示不良に敏感な側である下り斜面では、この ように傾斜角θ2を小さくすること、全体として発生す ニニッとは 3名表示不良を低減できる。。更に、『基板上領域における限』、『日を高濃度ツース領域』(4及び高濃度半ルイジ領域1倍間 1777 年には 元 44 年にの同られた幅内に正盛上り部40.9 を収めるためにはいるのででした1個のみ配置した沙疹ダルゲェト構造としたが最高れていた。エル x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n-1} ように表示不良に敏感でない傾斜角(heta, 1)を大きくして盛 上り部409を幅狭にすることは効果的である。

> 【0120】尚、本実施形態において、導電膜701及 び702間に層間絶縁膜を積層すれば、両者を異なる配 線や電極等として利用できる。

【0121】(第5実施形態)次に図14を参照して、 本発明の電気光学装置の第5実施形態について説明を加 える。尚、第5実施形態は、上記第1実施形態において 走査線に沿って略台形に盛り上げられた盛上り部に関す るものであるので、盛上り部の構成についてのみ説明す る。その他の構成については上述した第1実施形態の場 合と同様である。ここに図14は、図4で示したB-B'断面に対応する断面における第5実施形態における 盛上り部を拡大して示す断面図である。

【0122】第5実施形態は、盛上り部の形状を、上り 40 斜面における平均傾斜角及び立ち上がり角度により規定 するものである。

【0123】即ち、図14に示すように、盛上り部41 0は、ラビング処理が擦り上げとなる側における曲線状 の上り斜面の凹凸を平均化した平均傾斜角度 θ aが、8 0度以下に設定されている。このように構成すれば、ラ ビング処理が擦り上げとなる上り斜面でラビング処理を 良好に施すことが可能となり、当該上り斜面における液 晶の配向状態を良好に制御できる。

【0124】この際、盛上り部410の斜面における立 50

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ち上がり角度 θ bが90度以下である(即ち、逆テーパ になっていない) ように構成するのが好ましい。このよ うに構成すれば、ラビング処理が擦り上げとなる上り斜 面でラビング処理を一層良好に施すことが可能となる。 【0125】以上説明した各実施形態では、図3に示し たように多数の導電層を積層することにより、画素電極 9 a の下地面(即ち、第3層間絶縁膜43の表面)にお けるデータ線6aに沿った領域に段差が生じるのを、T FTアレイ基板10にデータ線に沿ったストライプ状の 溝10cvを掘ることで緩和しているが、これに変えて 又は加えて、下地絶縁膜12、第1層間絶縁膜41、第 2層間絶縁膜42、第3層間絶縁膜43に溝を掘って、 データ線6a等の配線やTFT30等を埋め込むことに より平坦化処理を行ってもよい。

【0126】更に以上説明した実施形態では、画素スイ ッチング用TFT30は、好ましくは図3に示したよう にLDD構造を持つが、低濃度ソース領域1b及び低濃 度ドレイン領域1 c に不純物の打ち込みを行わないオフ セット構造を持ってよいし、走査線3aの一部からなる 自己整合的に高濃度ソース及びドレイン領域を形成する セルフアライン型のTFTであってもよい。また本実施 形態では、画素スイッチング用TFT30のゲート電極 - らの間に2個以上のゲット電極を配置してもよいとそのこ、ペーニ ようにデュアルゲート或いはトリプルゲート以上でTF Tを構成すれば、チャネルとソース及びドレイン領域と の接合部の光リーク電流を防止でき、オフ時の電流を低 減することができる。

【0127】更にまた以上説明した実施形態では、画素 電極9aは透明電極からなるが、画素電極を反射電極か ら構成して反射型の電気光学装置とすることも可能であ る。この場合にも、液晶の配向不良を低減でき、明るく・ 高品位の画像表示を反射型の電気光学装置により実現で

【0128】(電気光学装置の全体構成)以上のように 構成された電気光学装置の全体構成を図15及び図16 を参照して説明する。尚、図15は、TFTアレイ基板 10をその上に形成された各構成要素と共に対向基板2 0の側から見た平面図であり、図16は、図15のH-H'断面図である。

【0129】図15において、TFTアレイ基板10の 上には、シール材52がその縁に沿って設けられてお り、その内側に並行して、画像表示領域10aの周辺を 規定する額縁としての遮光膜53が設けられている。シ ール材52の外側の領域には、データ線6aに画像信号 を所定タイミングで供給することによりデータ線6 aを 駆動するデータ線駆動回路101及び外部回路接続端子 102がTFTアレイ基板10の一辺に沿って設けられ

ており、走査線3aに走査信号を所定タイミングで供給 することにより走査線3aを駆動する走査線駆動回路1 04が、この一辺に隣接する2辺に沿って設けられてい る。走査線3aに供給される走査信号遅延が問題になら ないのならば、走査線駆動回路104は片側だけでも良 いことは言うまでもない。また、データ線駆動回路10 1を画像表示領域 10 a の辺に沿って両側に配列しても よい。更にTFTアレイ基板10の残る一辺には、画像 表示領域10aの両側に設けられた走査線駆動回路10 4間をつなぐための複数の配線105が設けられてい る。また、対向基板20のコーナー部の少なくとも1箇 所においては、TFTアレイ基板10と対向基板20と の間で電気的に導通をとるための導通材106が設けら れている。そして、図16に示すように、図5に示した シール材52とほぼ同じ輪郭を持つ対向基板20が当該。 シール材52によりTFTアレイ基板10に固着されて

【0130】尚、TFTアレイ基板10上には、これらのデータ線駆動回路101、走査線駆動回路104等に加えて、複数のデータ線6aに画像信号を所定のタイミ 20ングで印加するサンプリング回路、複数のデータ線6aに所定電圧レベルのプリチャージ信号を画像信号に先行して各々供給するプリチャージ回路、製造途中や出荷時の当該電気光学装置の品質、欠陥等を検査するための検える。

【0131】以上図1から図1.6を参照して説明した電気光学装置では、データ線駆動回路10.1及び走査線駆動回路1.0.4をTFTアレイ基板10の上に設ける代わりに、例えばTAB (Tape Automated bonding)基板上に実装された駆動用LSIに、TFTアレイ基板10の30周辺部に設けられた異方性導電フィルムを介して電気的及び機械的に接続するようにしてもよい。また、対向基板20の投射光が入射する側及びTFTアレイ基板10の出射光が出射する側には各々、例えば、TNモード、VA (Vertically Aligned)モード、PDLC (Polymer Dispersed Liquid Crystal)モード等の動作モードや、ノーマリーホワイトモード/ノーマリーブラックモードの別に応じて、偏光フィルム、位相差フィルム、偏光板などが所定の方向で配置される。

【0132】以上説明した電気光学装置は、プロジェク 40 夕に適用されるため、3枚の電気光学装置がRGB用のライトバルブとして各々用いられ、各ライトバルブには各々RGB色分解用のダイクロイックミラーを介して分解された各色の光が投射光として各々入射されることになる。従って、各実施形態では、対向基板20に、カラーフィルタは設けられていない。しかしながら、画素電極9aに対向する所定領域にRGBのカラーフィルタをその保護膜と共に、対向基板20上に形成してもよい。このようにすれば、プロジェクタ以外の直視型や反射型のカラー電気光学装置について、各実施形態における電 50

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気光学装置を適用できる。また、対向基板 2 0 上に 1 画素 1 個対応するようにマイクロレンズを形成してもよい。あるいは、TFTアレイ基板 1 0 上のRGBに対向する画素電極 9 a 下にカラーレジスト等でカラーフィルタ層を形成することも可能である。このようにすれば、入射光の集光効率を向上することで、明るい電気光学装置が実現できる。更にまた、対向基板 2 0 上に、何層もの屈折率の相違する干渉層を堆積することで、光の干渉を利用して、RGB色を作り出すダイクロイックフィルタを形成してもよい。このダイクロイックフィルタ付き対向基板によれば、より明るいカラー電気光学装置が実現できる。

【0133】本発明は、上述した実施形態に限られるものではなく、請求の範囲及び明細書全体から読み取れる発明の要旨或いは思想に反しない範囲で適宜変更可能であり、そのような変更を伴なう電気光学装置もまた本発明の技術的範囲に含まれるものである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の製造方法の実施形態で製造される電気 光学装置における画像表示領域を構成するマトリクス状 の複数の画素に設けられた各種素子、配線等の等価回路 である。

「ザーして各々供給するプリチャージ回路、製造途中や出荷時」「「【図2】図1の電気光学装置におけるデータ線、走査・デビデート 「手」の当該電気光学装置の品質、欠陥等を検査するための検「「一線、画素電極等が形成された町FTデレイ基板の相隣接手」を選ぶ 「「京产査回路等を形成心でおよいななって、京事を表しまかった」「デオする複数の画素群の評面図である。およには「ローナートによった」

【図3】図2のA:A:断面図である。ハミンボをおおおいた記せん

【図6】 本実施形態における液晶分子の配向状態を、図4に示したB-B'断面に対応する断面で、各水平位置における光抜けの度合い(透過率)と共に、各液晶分子を示す各棒の向きで図式的に示す説明図である。

【図7】 一の比較例における液晶分子の配向状態を、図4に示したB-B'断面に対応する断面で、各水平位置における光抜けの度合い(透過率)と共に、各液晶分子を示す各棒の向きで図式的に示す説明図である。

【図8】 他の比較例における液晶分子の配向状態を、 図4に示したB-B'断面に対応する断面で、各水平位 置における光抜けの度合い(透過率)と共に、各液晶分 子を示す各棒の向きで図式的に示す説明図である。

【図9】 他の比較例における液晶分子の配向状態を、図4に示したB-B'断面に対応する断面で、各水平位置における光抜けの度合い(透過率)と共に、各液晶分子を示す各棒の向きで図式的に示す説明図である。

【図10】 他の比較例における液晶分子の配向状態を、図4に示したB-B'断面に対応する断面で、各水平位置における光抜けの度合い(透過率)と共に、各液晶分子を示す各棒の向きで図式的に示す説明図である。

【図11】 図4で示したB-B'断面に対応する断面 における第2実施形態の盛上り部を示す断面図である。

【図12】 図4で示したB-B'断面に対応する断面 における第3実施形態の盛上り部を示す断面図である。

【図13】 図4で示したB-B'断面に対応する断面 における第4実施形態の盛上り部を示す断面図である。

【図14】 図4で示したB-B'断面に対応する断面 における第5実施形態の盛上り部を拡大して示す断面図 である。

【図15】 本発明の製造方法の実施形態で製造される 10 30…TFT 電気光学装置におけるTFTアレイ基板をその上に形成 された各構成要素と共に対向基板の側から見た平面図で ある。

【図16】 図15のH-H'断面図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 a…半導体層
- 1 a'…チャネル領域
- 1b…低濃度ソース領域
- 1 c …低濃度ドレイン領域
- 1 d…高濃度ソース領域
- 1 e…高濃度ドレイン領域
- 2…絶縁薄膜

9 a…画素電極

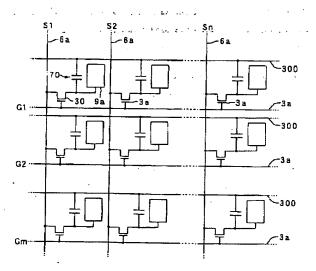
10…TFTアレイ基板

10cv…溝

- 11a…下側遮光膜
- 12…下地絶縁膜
- 16…配向膜
- 20…対向基板
- 21…対向電極
- 22…配向膜
- - 50…液晶層
 - 70…蓄積容量
 - 7 1 a …中継層

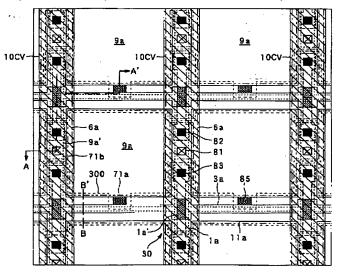
 - 7 1 b … 中継層
 - 72…容量線の第1膜
 - 73…容量線の第2膜
 - 75…誘電体膜
 - 81、82、83、85…コンタクトホール
 - 300…容量線
- 20 401…盛上り部
 - 401U…盛上り部の上り斜面
 - 401D…盛上り部の下り斜面

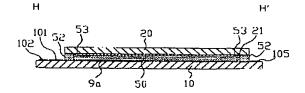
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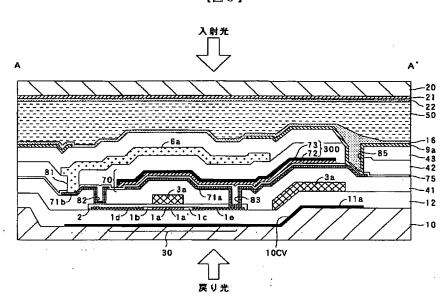
【図16】





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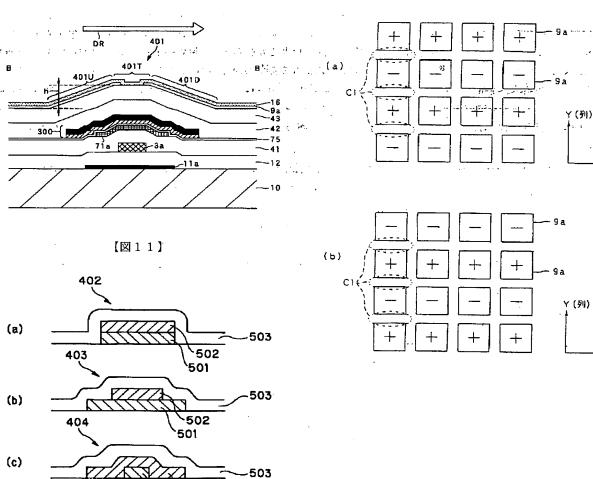


【図4】.

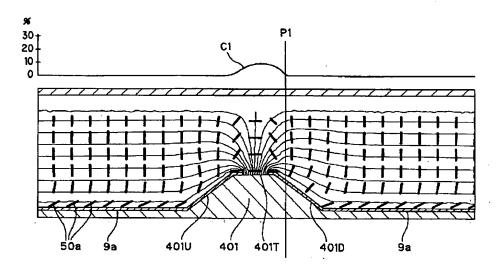
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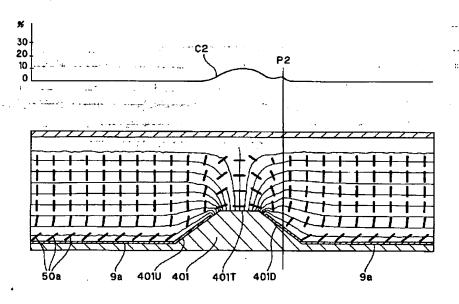
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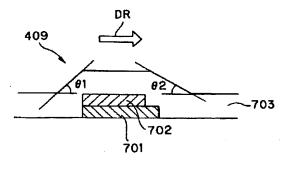
【図6】



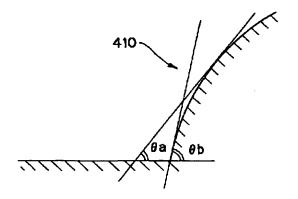
【図7】



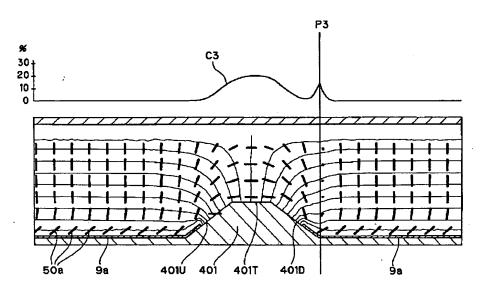
【図13】



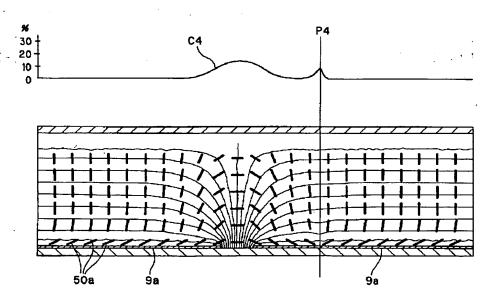
【図14】



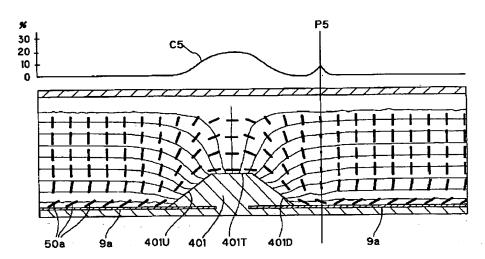
【図8】



【図9】



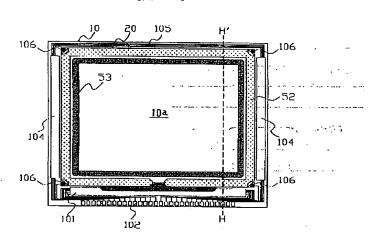
【図10】



【図12】

602 603 (a) 601 406 603 (b) 602 - 601 407 -603 602 (c) -601 408 603 (d) -602 -601

【図15】



フロントページの続き

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